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SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28686—New Series.

BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1892.

BEST CLARETS.

We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
16-8	9-4	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	16-8	9-4
12-0	7-0		12-0	7-0
27-4	14-10	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	27-4	14-10
24-4	13-2		24-4	13-2
41-8	21-12	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	41-8	21-12

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday
B.L. KHEDIVE	3868	600	L. H. Moule	12th Mar.
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	19th „
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th „
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	2nd Apr.
B.L. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	9th „
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	16th „
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd „
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	30th „
B.L. ROME	5750	1200	A. B. Daniell	7th May.
† SIAM	3038	500	H.T. Weighell	14th „
B.L. PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	21st „
				Friday.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G.W.F. Browne	27th May.
B.L. RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	3rd June.
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	10th „
B.L. SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	17th „
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	24th „
B.L. THAMES	4078	800	W. Seaton	1st July.
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	8th „

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	Tuesday, 5 p.m.,
SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	22nd Mar.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th April.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
MALWA	2270	500	C. Preston	10th Mar.
RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	24th „
SURAT	3142	550	R. Sleeman	7th Apl.
THAMES	4078	800	W. Seaton	21st „
ROHILLA	3387	700	C. S. Tocque	5th May.
CATHAY	2983	500	A. Symons	19th „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, March 8, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
10th March. 7th April.
5th May.

For particular regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 6, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck (without food.)
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above Rates include Wine or Beer supplied at Meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

Passengers and their baggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's Steam Launch on the day of sailing.

SLOW SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	22nd March.
BERENICE	P. Mersa	3,200	500	22nd April.

RATES OF PASSAGES BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck. (without food).
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ORION	A. Orlando	3,800	550	8th April.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O VON HOFFER, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 8, 1892.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail about
CITY OF DUBLIN	Greenhorn	3267	15th March.
CITY OF PERTH	Kinloch	4000	2nd April.

THESE Steamers which are lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and have all the latest improvements, carry a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on deck amidships. Punkahs and every comfort for first-class passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, Feb. 22, 1892. Agents.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th March, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

"A Steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey the passengers on board the Steamer."

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail
ARABIA	3544	C. Hillcoat	22nd March.
ARMENIA	3395	Geo. Read	2nd April.
PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchison	19th April.
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abrey	30th April.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	14th May.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, March 7, 1892.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATTYWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 9th March, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on 12th March, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,675 tons, on the 13th March, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 1,983 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 10th March, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 8th March, 1892. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.
KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.

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PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

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TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

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PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

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- Capillaire
- Vanilla
- Ginger
- Raspberry
- Strawberry
- Red Currant
- Black Currant
- Cherry
- Pine Apple

Cash. Rs. a. p.	Credit. Rs. a. p.
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CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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INVALIDS' REQUISITES, AND DIETETIC ARTICLES, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND BEST QUALITY.

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Of each of the Company's Establishments is under the constant Supervision of thoroughly Qualified and Experienced

ENGLISH CHEMISTS,

Whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing Medicines in strict accordance with Physicians' Prescriptions.

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SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR THORPE & CO.

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Shakespeare, Turn down all round	6-8 per dozen.
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Stylish, small Turn down Corner, 1¾ inches deep	
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Esplanade, Stand-up 2 inches deep, 1 inch space in front	
Embassy "Military," 1¾ inches deep	
Special Reversible Cuffs	12-8

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Massive Gold Signet Rings with Round, Oval, Shield, and other shaped Tops, all Gold, or set with Bloodstones, Sard, Sardonyx, Cornelian, Onyx, and other Stones, on which any monogram or design can be engraved to order. Rs. 25, 36, 40, and 45.

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With the Snake's body forming a ring of two, three, four, or more coils, or with Ruby or Diamond Eyes and Head. Rs. 45, 55, 60 and 100.

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THE following is a short list of Lace and Fichu Brooches:—

	Rs.
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Arrow piercing double Hearts (Pearls)	45
Gold Web and figure of real Fly	35
Trace and Horse-shoe (Pearls)	80
Chain with pearls	25
Curb and Horse-Shoe (Pearls)	35
Rope and Bee (Wings of Pearls and 4 large Moonstones)	35
Pin and Beetle (Body of Amethyst, Wings brilliants, Eyes Ruby, and head of Pin Lapis lazuli)	55
Spider (27 Pearls and Eyes Ruby)	42
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Rope in knotted loop (Pearls and Rubies)	45
Do. do. (2 Diamonds and 2 Rubies)	70
Float, Line, and Hook (Pearls for weights)	45
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SOUND WHITE TEETH { Secured by the use of "FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR," Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4 per bottle. KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

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MELTONS, HELMETS, TERAI, prettily trimmed with handsome Gold and Silver Puggaries at HALF REGULAR PRICES. Also Ladies' Cloth Travelling Caps, Re. 1-8 each.

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BOMBAY.

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Of the best European Design and Manufacture, in plain, engraved or artistically chased Cases, most suitable for presentation.

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THIS WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9TH, 1892.
2 GRAND PERFORMANCES.
THIS AFTERNOON
AT 4 P. M.
SPECIAL and RECHERCHE PROGRAMME.

350 Men of the 5th Bombay Infantry will visit the Circus at 4 p.m.

ALL THE LADIES,
ALL THE CLOWNS,
ALL THE EQUESTRIANS,
SEBASTIAN, STELLING and LEARTO,
IN THEIR BEST RIDING ACTS.
FILLIS' PERFORMING HORSES AND PONIES.
The CLOWNS' LIGHT BRIGADE
and their GRAND BALACLAVA CHARGE.
The Most Laughable Act ever seen.
LES ECHELLES ROMAINES,
A GRAND ACROBATIC DISPLAY,
BY THE GREAT FEELEY FAMILY.
MDLLE SCHERAZADE,
THE MOST DARING AND BEAUTIFUL
LADY LION TAMER IN THE WORLD
and the 4 NUBIAN LIONS.
Children Half Price to all parts at 4 P.M.

IN THE EVENING AT 9.
ANOTHER CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
MORE NOVELTIES.
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY
DOUBLE HAUT E'COLE ACT.
By Mr. and Madame FILLIS
on their thoroughbred Cape Horses.
Kildare and Victor.
THE GRAND LANCERS' QUADRILLES.
By 8 Ladies and Gentlemen on horse back.
The New Laughable Sketch entitled,
"THE VILLAGE COQUETTE,"
OR LOVE IN ALL CORNERS.
MDLLE SCHERAZADE,
THE LION QUEEN.

This Most Exciting Performance and the Circus Programmes must shortly be withdrawn to make way for the Great Roman Hippodrome
AND WILD WEST SHOW.
Zenana Boxes now erected. Rs. 3 Per Seat.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.
Booking Office open from 9 a.m. till 12, and from 2-30 p.m. till 5-30 p.m.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Children under 12 years of age will be admitted at Half-Price to Boxes, Stalls, and Second Class,
ON TUESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS.
SPECIAL AND BENEFIT NIGHTS EXCEPTED.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

EDISON'S LATEST PHONOGRAPH
UNDER THE SOLE DIRECTION OF
PROFESSOR DOUGLAS ARCHIBALD,
M.A., (OXON.)
A SENSATIONAL SUCCESS.
THE LOUD SPEAKING PHONOGRAPH
A TRIUMPH.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Owing to the THEATRE being otherwise engaged, there will be
NO RECITAL TO-NIGHT.
TO-MORROW and FRIDAY EVENINGS
FAREWELL RECITALS.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

Prices :—Rupees 3, 2, 1, and 8 Annas.
Box Office at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.
WM. A. JINKINS, Manager.

GAIETY THEATRE.

MONDAY, MARCH 14TH, 1892.
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY FAREWELL BENEFIT
TO THE DISTINGUISHED TRAGEDIAN,
MR. GEO. C. MILN.
PROGRAMME :—
PART I.
1. THAT DELIGHTFUL ROMANTIC DRAMA,
"FENNELL,"
BY JEROME K. JEROME,
Author of "Three Men in a Boat, &c., &c."
CHARACTERS by MR. GEO. C. MILN,
(who will appear for the first time as the Hunchback Musician,)
Mr. HARRY FRANKLYN, Mr. ARNOLD AND MISS FRANCES ROSS.
This will be the first representation of this Charming play in INDIA.
2. Song................"The Skipper."..........Jude.
MR. BERNARD THELENBERG.
3. Balcony Scene—Romeo & Juliet.
Mr. Miln as Romeo. Miss Douglas as Juliet.
in Costume.
4. Song..............."The Soldier's Tear."......A. Lee.
MR. ANDERSEN CLARKE.
3. Recitation.........The Portrait............Owen Meredith.
BY MR. GEO. C. MILN.
INTERVAL OF 10 MINUTES.
PART II.
1. Pianoforte Solo..Ketten's Petite Valse ..Mr. A. Pescio.
2. Recitation ....Shamus O'Brien ....Miss Douglas.
3. Song.................The Friar of Orders Grey..Reeve.
MR. ANDERSEN CLARKE.
4. THE DELIGHTFUL COMEDIETTA,
"MY UNCLE'S WILL."
Mr. Geo. C. MILN, Mr. C. M. CURSETJEE, and Miss KATE DOUGLAS.
5. Recitation.....The Legend Beautiful.........Longfellow.
MISS FRANCES ROSS.
6. Song......................"Tosti's Good-Bye.
MR. THELENBERG.
PRICES OF ADMISSION :—
Orchestra Stalls.........Rs 4 Pit Stalls ....Re. 1.
Second Seats .... „ 2. Pit ....As. 8.

Doors open at 8-30 p. m. Performance at 9 p.m. Box Plan open daily at Mr. D. MACROPOLO'S, Church Gate Street, from 8 A.M. till 7-30 P.M., where seats can be booked and obtained for all parts of the House.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 12th instant, being a Public Holiday under "The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 7th March, 1892.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 6 per Share for the Half-year ended 31st December, 1891, will be paid at the Office of the Company, on and after THURSDAY, the 17th inst., between 11 A.M., and 3 P.M. to Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 9th inst. on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board.
D. M. PETIT SONS & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 8th March, 1892.

CONCENTRATED
IODISED SARSAPARILLA.
GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Recommended as the best and most powerful Alterative and Diaphoretic. Invaluable in giving tone and strength to the system and purifying the Blood. Skin Eruptions, Mercurial Sores, Weak Joints, Glandular Swellings, Rheumatic Pains, Foul or Ear Complaints, &c., are effectually cured by a regular course of this preparation.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-4 and 3-12.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS
AND DRUGGISTS,

Have always on hand pure Drugs, Chemical Patent Medicines, and Druggists' Sundries from the Manufacturers direct, and are in a position to execute all Orders upon the best terms.

Special Terms to Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Merchants.

A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED.

Up-Country orders carefully and promptly executed.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY SKATING RINK.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND NIGHT.

LADIES' SESSION..........................	11 a.m. to 1 p.m.
AFTERNOON do.	5 to 7 p.m.
EVENING do.	8-30 to 11 p.m.

Admission Re. 1 with free use of Skates.
An Excellent Brass Band is in Attendance.
NUGENT & CO.

THE ANNUAL MEETING AND
PRIZE DISTRIBUTION
OF THE
BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE
Will be held on SATURDAY, March 12th,
at Mahim, at 4-30 p.m.
(*Not* SATURDAY, March 5th, as previously announced.)
The Hon. SIR RAYMOND WEST has kindly consented to preside.
All Friends of the Orphanage are cordially invited.

NOTICE.

THE Captain of the Steamer GUAYACAN will not hold himself RESPONSIBLE for DEBTS contracted by the CREW of above Ship.

JAMES STEELE,
Master of the Ship.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 149 Military Messes and 38 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL St. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

FOR SALE.

At the office of the Undersigned, REID BROTHERS and Co., of Edinburgh—

FINEST SCOTCH WHISKY ....at	Rs. 27	8
FINE OLD SHERRY ....at	„ 27	0
FINE OLD PORT ....at	„ 32	0
VERY SUPERIOR OLD PORT.........at	„ 43	0

E. D. SASSOON AND CO.

FINE HIGHLAND MALT WHISKIES,
FROM J. D. WATSON & Co., LONDON.
"Fine Highland Malt." Rs. 25 per dozen,
"Ben Cally" (Wm. Brown & Co. Dundee) Rs. 20.
10 per cent. discount for cash.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE
CREMANT.
CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.
As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 53 per doz. qts. and Rs. 28 per doz. pts., nett cash.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further Particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE
COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.
INDIAN GUARANTEE AND
SURETYSHIP
ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING,
BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. EPPS has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus :
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets; by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8; postage Anna 1.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.—Having just added to our Stock a fresh consignment from our European Factories, we are now able to offer the most improved styles in neat, strongly made Crystal Face, Hunting or half Hunting cases, at Rs. 55, 65, 75 and 85. Each Watch is thoroughly regulated before delivery and guaranteed for 2 years.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

LADIES' DRAB DOE SKIN GAUNTLET GLOVES, Rs. 4 nett, for Riding, &c., special value or V. P. Post.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

JUST UNPACKED.—Beecham's Pills, As. 9. Clarke's Blood Mixture, Re. 1-10. Siegel's Syrup, Re. 1-7. Maltine and Cod Liver Oil, Re. 1 6.—PEARSE & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—GALLOWAY & SON'S one Horizontal Compound Condensing ENGINE of 550 Indicated Horse Power, 5' Stroke, with its spare parts.

FOR SALE.—SECOND MOTION WHEELS, BEVEL WHEELS, BRASS PEDESTALS, &c., &c.

ALL the above can be seen at the "JADOWJI RAGHOWJI MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.," at Foras Road. For further particulars apply to the MANAGER.

"HOME—" A Lady going Home towards the end of April will be glad to act as Companion or take home children, in return for passage or a portion of it. "E. G.," Donough Castle, Mymensing, E. Bengal.

TO LET, at POONA, with immediate possession, comfortable upper-storied BUNGALOW, No. 19, Queen's Gardens, with a detached office. Also from 1st April next, another comfortable upper-storied BUNGALOW, No. 18, Queen's Gardens. Apply to PROPRIETORS, "Deccan Herald," Poona.

TO LET, at Colaba, facing Back Bay, the BUNGALOW occupied by Dr. Grayfoot. Rent Rs. 80.—Apply "H. H.," care of this Paper.

TO LET, FURNISHED, for the SEASON, SHAMROCK VILLA. Apply to DESOUZA DEVINO, Lonawli.

TO BE LET, at once, the BUNGALOW, on the Sion Fort, lately in the occupation of Mr. A Conley. For particulars apply at the office of the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, PRESIDENCY.

MATHERAN, GARBUTT HALL, TO BE LET, for this Season. Apply S. D. DUBASH. Elphinstone Circle.

ENGLISH Tunes for Phœnix Organs are especially made to our order, and can be had at Rs. 18 per dozen. Tunes not approved can be exchanged.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, an experienced TURNERY and GLASS ASSISTANT. European preferred. Apply "701," care of this Paper.

WANTED, an ACCOUNTANT for a large Up-country Manufacturing firm. Must be a thoroughly competent man and have had London experience. Salary Rs. 250, rising to Rs. 300. No Eurasian or Native need apply. Address "Z.," care of this Paper.

FOR SALE or HIRE.—The beautiful Yacht "WATER QUEEN" (belonging to the Estate of the late Sir Henry Morland) as she now lies off the Apollo Bunder ; ready to get under weight ; perfectly fitted and appointed. Apply to JOHN MARSHALL, Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE, CEMENT.—Union Cement Co. and Wallsend Cement Co's at Rs. 6 cask to close a consignment—Apply to TURNER, MORRISON & Co., 44 Elphinstone Circle.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—Previous to my embarking for Europe, I stayed at the Alexandra Hotel for a few days. I found the servants attentive, and the charges very moderate indeed. This Hotel is well situated, being close to the Docks and railway goods sheds, as also on the line of a Tram. I found the Proprietor, Mr. Pestonji, very obliging ; he made me feel at home ; and I shall be always glad to recommend the Alexandra Hotel to my friends.—(Sd.) THEOD. ROSENTINE.

SUPPLIER of Domestic Servants, also supplies Musicians for Dances and Parties. Terms moderate. Apply to T. PALMER, care of Messrs. Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent ; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

MAJOLICA TRAYS.—Just received a Consignment of beautiful MAJOLICA TRAYS in all Sizes.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business ANNOUNCEMENTS, BILL FORMS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

THE INDIAN SQUARE PIANO, the very best Square Piano for the Indian Climate, with all latest improvements, Rs. 650.—S. ROSE and Co., Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

F. BAULCH, PIANOFORTE TUNER and REPAIRER, 3 years to T. R. H. Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Pianos FOR SALE, Church Gate Street. Tunings Rs. 5.

THE STANDARD NEW ASSURANCES In 1890 were £1,572,218, the Largest Record in the Annals of this Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and CO., Sole Agents.

HANDSOME INDIAN CARVED SCREENS, Overmantles and Easels from Sheeshum and other Light Wood. Also Surat-made Blackwood Furniture at very moderate prices at Messrs. S. J. TELLERY & Co., 8, Esplanade, Fort.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

ANNEALED IVORY BILLIARD BALLS. —New Patent Process. Can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., Practical Billiard Table makers. Prices on application.

TEAS—NEW NEILGHERRY TEAS.— Congou at 9 as., Souchong, 12 as., Pekoe, Re. 1-2; Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-6, per lb.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

BEST LEATHER, STRONG AND NEAT WORKMANSHIP Solid Double Leather Trunk, Mr. A. Lansdale's Pattern 32" by 20" by 10" Rs. 45 ; Single Harness Brass Mount Rs. 30. Double Harness Rs. 60 ; Hunting Saddle complete, Rs. 20. Apply to RAM LALL BROTHERS formerly Dunkee Lall and Sons, Cawnpore.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaykar :—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj Reporter :—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India) :—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa Water Works :—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq. Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway :—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. ; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.
Twelve Months.................. Rs. 26
Six Months......................... „ 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta ; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay ; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 3d. per quarter.

OFFICE :—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48 for one year; Rs. 25 for 6 months; Rs. 13 for 3 months; Rs. 5 per month in advance, postage extra.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the NETHERLANDS INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, and are prepared to accept Marine and Fire Risks at Current Rates.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association, Limited, will be held at Albert Building, on Thursday, the 24th Proximo, at 2 p.m.

(1)—To receive Directors' Reports and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1891.
(2)—To declare a Dividend.
(3)—To elect Director and Auditor.
(4)—To transact any other Business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.

Bombay, 25th February, 1892.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of BURMA TEAK TIMBER, required for one year, for works carried on under the Baroda City Executive Engineer, and will be received by the Undersigned up to 2 P.M. of the 25th March, 1892, when they will be opened.

Each tender is to be accompanied with Rs. 500 earnest-money, without which it will not be accepted.

Specification and conditions of contract can be seen in the Office of the Undersigned during Office hours.

The Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for the Supply of Teak Timber for the Baroda City Division."

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

GRAHAM R. LYNN, M.I.C.E.,
Chief Engineer, Baroda State.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of ROBERT JAMES BROWN THOMSON, late Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Jabbalpore, who died at Jabbalpore, aforesaid on the 3rd of June, 1891, and Letters of Administration of whose Estate throughout British India were granted on the 17th day of February, 1892, to THOMAS WITHEY CUFFE, Esq., are hereby required to send in their Claims to the said Administrator at his office, Standard Buildings, Fort, Bombay, within one Calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time he will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the Claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the Deceased or having property of his in their hands, are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the Administrator.—Dated this 23rd day of February, 1892.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH AND OWEN,
Administrator's Attorneys.

CONTRACT for the SUPPLY of PROVISIONS, &c., for Her Majesty's HOUSE of CORRECTION and GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE, Bombay, from 1st April, 1892, to 31st March, 1893.

Full particulars can be ascertained on application at the House of Correction Office, Byculla.

The Undersigned is prepared to receive SEALED TENDERS, up to Friday, 11th March, 1892.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

W. P. WALSHE, CAPT., Superintendent,
Her Majesty's House of Correction, and
Governor, Government Workhouse.

Byculla, 22nd February, 1892.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, all the MACHINERY of the BOMBAY SAW MILLS, at Tank Bunder, consisting of Boilers, Engines, Donkeys, various sorts of Saws, and Sawing Machinery, Finishers, Lathes, Pulleys, Shafting, &c., &c. Apply to

HUSSONALLY MULLA HAKIMJEE,
At the Saw Mills, Tank Bunder, or at the Blue Mills, Gurupdeo.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, [illegible], Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.
SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, to arrive.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.
હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply unapproachable as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR
DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called
JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the
ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS,
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

ROYALS	Rs. 4	0	Per 100
TRABUCOS	„ 3	12	„
COQUETAS	„ 3	8	„

Please compare Sizes and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.

FLOR DE SUMATRA CIGARS.

No. 1....................................	Rs. 4	0	Per 100
„ 2..	„ 3	12	„

Special attention is invited to these particularly Choice Cigars.

MALTA CIGARS.
"SPOTTED CABANAS."
VERY CHOICE.
REAL BURMAHS
AND
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS
BY DIRECT IMPORTATION.
J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

BROOKS AND DOXEY,
LATE SAMUEL BROOKS,
MANCHESTER, JANUARY 1st, 1892.

WE have the pleasure to notify that the COTTON MACHINERY BUSINESS hitherto carried on at the UNION IRON WORKS, WEST GORTON, The Junction Iron Works, Newton Heath, and 15, Market Street, Manchester, under the style of

"SAMUEL BROOKS,"

will as and from the 1st of January, 1892, be owned and continued by us SAMUEL HERBERT BROOKS and RICHARD ALEXANDER DOXEY, under the style of

"BROOKS AND DOXEY."

Every effort will be made in the future to conduct the business as efficiently as hitherto, and a continuance of the support of present customers is cordially solicited.

Both works are well equipped with a large and most modern Plant, and we are exceptionally well laid out for the execution of all orders for Carding Engines, Preparing, Spinning, Winding, Doubling, Reeling, Bundling, &c., Machinery.

BROOKS AND DOXEY.

With reference to the above Advertisement the Undersigned shall be happy to furnish on application prices and particulars of the Machinery manufactured by Messrs. BROOKS and DOXEY (late Mr. Samuel Brooks).

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents, Bombay,
10, Meadow Street.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS :—

SALISBURYS,	GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
TORPEDOS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS,

NOTICE :—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE
PRINCIPAL CIGAR
DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 ins.
Height, including stopper, 11 ins.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.
SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.
CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital...............................$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....................................$	63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.......$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)
THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
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SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL...........	£ 607,229
REST	„ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—

FIXED, for 12 months ....4½ per cent. per annum

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balances not exceeding Rs. 50,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody ; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and a West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St., Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£	1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.........£	500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£	100,000.

The Capital has been adjusted at 1s. 6d. per rupee at a cost of £116,625.

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KURRACHEE, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand ; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors : THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottles. Thousands of Testimonials.

WANTED.

WANTED

A MECHANICAL ENGINEER, with full knowledge of Pumping Machinery. Also a good FITTER. Also a MINER, competent for all Shaft Work. Salaries according to qualification.

Apply with copies of certificates to

THE MANAGER,
Mysore Haruhalli Gold Mining Co.,
Arsikere via Dharwar.

TO LET AT COONOOR.

BLAIR ATHOL, newly done up. Well furnished. Study, dining, and drawing-room, four bedrooms, Stabling ; Tennis Court. Rupees 125 ; a month from March 1st to October 31st. Apply R. M. DALY, Esq., Coonoor, or Colonel LA TOUCHE, Madras.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5, Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15 ; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

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The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum ....Rs.	48	Per Annum ....Rs.	55
Half-yearly .... „	25	Half-yearly .... „	30
Quarterly .... „	13	Quarterly .... „	15
Monthly............... „	5	Monthly............... „	6

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Ten Lines and under—
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Second do. .... „ 2-8
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All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion...............................As. 3 per line.
Second do. 1
Third do. ....
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

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BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum..........Rs.	12	Per Annum........Rs.	15
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BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Post Free.
Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... „ 6
Quarterly .... „ 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.
Per Annum......................................Rs. 12
Half-yearly...................................... „ 6
Quarterly.. „ 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 988½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,008xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	122½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80.	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	175
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	125
Silver Share	—	..	..	..	9½

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	250
	750	50	150	7½	195
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	106
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,025
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	3,775
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	955
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	80
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	680
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	850
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr.ct.	400
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	120
Geyer&Co., Ld.	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	10
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	304
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	40
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	102
NapierHotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	51xd
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	175
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	18
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr.ct.	76
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	462½
Prince of WalesFireIn.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	20
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr.ct.	50
Do. Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	955
Thacker & Co.	1,500	150	100	10	102
Telephone Co.	2,200	25	2	5-8	18½

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	810
Apollo	730	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	187	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	375
BombayCotton	1,000	125	125	10	120
Breul's Cawnpore PressCo Ld	500	200	200	16	115
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	32
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,425
English Press and Manfg	400	250	..	Rs. 20	177½
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	100	975
French	300	500	all	50	520
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	450xd
Hengoli Press Co, Ld	750	400	all	32½	137½
Khangaum	240	450	450	63	465
Mahmadpura CottonG, and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	80x
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	430
Munmar M	1,080	250	all	Rs. 35	245
New Berar	1,200	500	500	55	557½
New Indian	4,008	125	125	Rs. 12½	108½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	20	370
Sabapathy(Bellary)	500	500	75	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	135	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	210
Volkart	—	1,000	100	Rs. 100	835

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	490
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	5	78
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	605
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	395xd
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	..	440 nom
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	450
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,220
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,030
Connaught Mills	600	500	50	10 pr.ct.	675
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	30	630
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	465
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	430
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	430
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	840
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	590
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	515
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	125
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	760
Hinginghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	590
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	930
ImperialCotton	900	500	500	..	365
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,045
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	635
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	340
JamshedManufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	217½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	765
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	675
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	640
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	550
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	178
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
LukmidasSpinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	995
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2175
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	420
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr.ct.	500nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 70	1450
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	8	122½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,750
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	10
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa.
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	160
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	725
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	430
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	660
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1140
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	[illegible]	1,450
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	[illegible]	1,000
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	500
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	100nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	290
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	7	215
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	425
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 20	485
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	675
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	370xd
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	720
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	700

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	15 p.c	2,400
B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	—	£18	—	do.	46

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	23-15	
China Leaf	„	23-12	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	„	23-3	„
Do. do. new	„	23-6	„
Australia do.	„	23-12	
Bombay do.	„	23-11	
English Sovereigns	„	14-15	
Do. Drazons	„	14-14-6	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	„	106-9	
Do. 17½ do.	„	106-11	
Carolas Dollars	„	227	Nominal.
Mexican do.	„	223	„
Five-Francs	„	225	„

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Departure of H. H. the Rao of Kutch, Victoria Dock, 11-30 a.m.
Empress High School, Distribution of Prizes, Lord Harris presiding, Framji Cowasji Institute, 5 p.m.
Fillis's Circus, 9 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 7th.—Maple Branch (s), from Cardiff.—Yesterday :—Byculla (s), from Rangoon ; Mary Beyts (s), London ; Aden (s), London ; Pachumba (s), Karachi ; and Guayacan (s), Mauritius.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday.—Thisbe (s), for China, &c. ; Venetia (s), China, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Mary Beyts entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. City of Dublin entered and the s.s. Vadala left the dock on Monday.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The following is the statement for February, 1892 :—Daily average attendance, 200 ; admissions, 1,956 ; and prevailing diseases, fevers.

EDISON'S LATEST PHONOGRAPH.—We are desired to remind our readers that there will be no recital to-night, but to-morrow. and Friday there will be an entire change of programme.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The String Band of 2nd K. O. Yorkshire Light Infantry will play at the Yacht Club at and after dinner on Monday next, the 14th instant.

CONGRATULATORY MEETING.—A congratulatory meeting will be held on Wednesday, at 5 p. m., in Raghoonath Bawa's temple, Mandvi, under the auspices of the Maratha Library, in honor of the new Maratha Justice of the Peace."

ACCIDENT IN A MILL.—Mangroo Paltan, a labourer, employed in the Howard and Bullough Mills, at De Lisle Road, got his left hand cut off whilst working at the cotton feeder machine, on Monday evening. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.—The distribution of prizes to the successful pupils of the Alexandra School takes place on Friday next, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, at 4-45 p. m. Mr. H. A. Acworth will preside, and Mrs. Acworth distribute the prizes.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION.—The distribution of prizes to the successful pupils of Mrs. Nanabhai's Empress High School for Girls will take place at the Framji Cowasji Institute, to-day, at 5 p.m. His Excellency the Governor has consented to preside, and her Excellency Lady Harris to distribute the prizes.

PARSEE GYMKHANA LAWN-TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.—Last evening, after a very exciting and interesting game, R. J. Tata beat D. M. Dastur by 2-6, 6-5, 6-4. The last match of the semi-final will come off this evening (Wednesday) between P. R. Divecha and K. E. Banajee.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will perform the following programme, at the Esplanade Band Stand, at 6 o'clock, this evening :—

Lancers	The Duke of Fife	J. Wood.
Overture	Acteon	Auber.
Polka	Toujours Galant	Fahrbach.
Melodies of Rubinstein		Adg. by C. Briggs.
Valse	L'etoile Polaire	Waldteufel.
Galop	Vivacity	Corragio.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE SKATING RINK.—The following selections of music will be played this evening from 8-30 to 11 p.m. :—

March	Hunting Call	Faust.
Valse	Faire Voices	Crowe.
Polka	Excursion	Coote.
Valse	Sommer Regen	K. V. Killer.
Schottische	Happy Hearts	H. Round.
Valse	Distant Shore	D' Albert.
Polka	Yes or No	Linter.
Valse	Twight Shadows	R.Smith.
Mazurka	See Breeze	T. H.Wright.
Galop	Midnight	Harris.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE UNION.—The following lectures are to be delivered in the Hall of this College on the dates specified :—Mr. W. Lee-Warner, M.A., C.S., on "The Teachings of Nature in Literature and Politics" on Saturday, 12th inst. ; the Most Reverend L. G. Mylne, M.A., D.D., Lord Bishop of Bombay on "Examinations and how to deal with them," on Tuesday, 15th inst ; and Dr. P. Peterson, M.A., D.Sc., on "A Visit to Sanchi" on Saturday, 26th inst.. at 5-45 p.m., each day.

PARSEE GYMKHANA.—The entries for the sports to to be held on Friday and Saturday next have now been closed. Two of the events, viz., the one-mile tricycle race and the three-legged race have fallen through owing to a paucity of entries. A consolation race open to all losers in flat races without payment of any entrance fee will be run off on the last day. Applications for these tickets should be made at an early date to the Secretary of the Sports Committee, Victoria Buildings, Fort.

BHUSAWAL MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—During the whole of the 20th ultimo there was a great bustle of voters in the Municipal Office and the adjoining streets of Bhusawal, writes a correspondent. This year an unusual interest was manifested in the election. The following six gentlemen, out of 19 candidates were returned : —Mr. Keshav Ballawant, 330 ; Mr. Dattaram Vithal Kotnis, 263 ; Mr. Gajanan Vithal Mule, 219 ; Mr. Ramkrishna Sitaram, 210 ; Mr. Yedu Patel, 208 ; and Mr. M. X. Lobo, 205. The election after all was well-contested, and the members selected are all popular men.

THE MURDER AT NOWROJEE HILL.—The suspicion that Rangoo murdered his kept mistress, Yankoo, who was found lying dead in her room, at Nowrojee Hill, seems not to be without foundation. His disappearance after the murder points to his guilt. And this is confirmed by the fact that on the same day the murder was discovered, a man, answering to the description of the accused, went to Marwadee Bazaar and sold six bangles and a gold nose ornament to a Marwaree, who has melted the ornaments, which, from their description given by the Marwaree, are supposed to belong to the deceased Yankoo. The murderer is still at large, and he is believed to have absconded to his native town, Mangalore. The divisional police who found out the Marwaree after diligent inquiry are in search of the accused.

CONSECRATION OF A HINDOO TEMPLE AT THE LEPER ASYLUM.—The Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Acworth, having authorized the consecration of the idols of Rama, Sita, Luxmon, Hanuman, Ganpati, Shankar, Parwati, Vithal, and Rakhumai for the temple at the Lepers' Asylum, Messrs. Nilkhant Vithal Shastri and Ramchandra Rowji Jowlay, officiating priests of Mahim, Parel, and Matoonga, commenced this ceremony on the 5th instant, assisted by other Brahmins, *viz.*, Gopinath Balkrishna Shingnay, of Kelva Mahim ; Narayan Ranchord Viedya, of Taana ; Kalian Bhugwan Shastri, of Madhav Baug ; Pundit Raghunath, of the Marwadi Bazaar ; Pandit Maniram Shrivallabh (both high priests of Marwadi Bunyas) ; and a number of other Brahmins. The ceremony terminated on the 6th instant by a Harikirtan, conducted by Dinkar Kashinath Kalay Haridas, of Bombay, which was suitable to the occasion. Amongst those who were present, there were Messrs. Narayan Vithal Viedya, Purandarey Puntambekar, Purushottam Balkrishna Joshi, Dattaram Damodar Panandhikar, Anandrao Vaman Shetay, Balkrishna Bapu Acharya, Ramchandra Malhar Joshi, Moro Vinayak Shingnay, Gangadhar Ramchandra Mogre, and a number of other gentlemen. It is due to the exertions of the Municipal Commissioner that a temple for the inmates of the Asylum has been provided. The ceremony was concluded by a vote of thanks to those concerned in the welfare of the inmates and by a distribution of garlands and nosegays.

THE CURWEN MEMORIAL FUND.

Amount already received	Rs.	635
H. H. the Maharajah of Bhownugger.	„	200
Mr. Edward Wimbridge	„	50
Dr. J. P. Barry	„	50
Mr. H. F. Doctor	„	5
Total	Rs.	940

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

Wednesday, 9.
6 p.m.—Litany and Sermon.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s. s. Visa, in the Prince's Dock, this evening, at 7-30 p.m. Captains, Officers, Engineers, Seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

STRANGE STORY OF ABDUCTION AND OUTRAGE.

A CURIOUS story of abduction of and indecent assault upon a young girl of the Bora caste came to light yesterday, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court. At the end of January last the girl, named Ruttonbai, about 16 years of age, married one Alibhoy at Surat, and came to Bombay with her husband, putting up at a house in Bhendi Bazar, where the husband lived prior to his marriage. On the 16th ultimo one Chanda Shett invited the newly-married couple to be present at a *zeerut* ceremony at his house in Fort. Alibhoy having some previous engagement did not avail himself of the invitation, but sent his wife. In the evening the girl after partaking of sweetmeats provided, enjoying herself heartily, left the place to go to her house, at Bhendi Bazar, but being a stranger in Bombay, lost her way and arrived at Foras Road, where on meeting a Hindu woman she requested her to show her the way to Bhendi Bazar. The Hindu woman refused to comply with Ruttonbai's request. On proceeding further, she accosted four Mahomedans, whom she requested to show her the way to Bhendi Bazar, saying that she had lost her way, and had been wandering through the town for several hours. The Mahomedans, as if moved by her story, pretended to take compassion on her, and consented to be her guide. They led her, however, in the direction of Grant Road. On reaching the corner of Bellasis Road they engaged a *reckla* and asked the girl to take her seat in it. The girl became apprehensive and refused the offer saying it would not look well for a young woman of the Bora caste to sit in a *reckla* with four strangers. The Mahomedans insisted on her sitting in the *reckla*, saying that there was nothing wrong in driving with strangers if their intention was good. The girl, who was quite helpless, reluctantly yielded to the request of the Mahomedans, and entered the *reckla*. The Mahomedans then ordered the *recklawalla* to drive to Mahalaxmi Race-Course. When they reached the place they got out of the *reckla*, and asked the woman to accompany them to their house, saying that they had sent for her husband. The girl became alarmed and for the first time, realizing her dangerous situation, entreated the Mahomedans not to molest her, but to take back to the place where she had met them. The four Mahomedans again asked the woman to go in their company, saying that no harm would come to her by her so doing. The girl persisted in her refusal to go with them, whereupon they threatened to take her life if she did not act according to their orders. The night was dark and in such a lonely place it was impossible to expect succour from anybody. The girl cried out for assistance and began to cry piteously, but the culprits took no heed of her entreaties and prayers but lifted her up and took her forcibly in the room of a chawl. They fastened the room from outside. One of them gagged her mouth and the others outraged the unfortunate girl. They confined her in the room until noon next day, when two of the four Mahomedans ran away. About 3 o'clock next day one Manoo Pooran's attention was drawn to the room on hearing the cries of somebody's sobbing in the room. He at once went to the door and from a hole saw the two accused assaulting the woman. Manoo fetched one Ramdeen who told the accused that if they used violence towards the girl and do her any bodily injury he would have them arrested. He asked the accused to open the door of the room, but as they did not do so he took a policeman who communicated with Inspectors Jones and Roberts, and when they arrived they forced open the door of the room, where they saw the girl lying in a state of unconsciousness. The two Mahomedans were arrested. Their names are Jahvaheer Rahimkhan and Shaik Ameer alias Shaik Baboo. They were yesterday brought up on remand and charged before Mr. Hamilton with abducting, kidnapping, and wrongfully confining the girl Ruttonbai. Several witnesses were examined, and they corroborated the above statements. The case stands adjourned.

LECTURE ON THE PHONOGRAPH.

PROFESSOR D. ARCHIBALD, M. A., Oxon, delivered the first of a series of lectures on the phonograph, illustrated by a recital of music, songs, and speeches through one of Edison's latest phonographs at the Novelty Theatre, last night. Despite the strong attraction at Malabar Point, there was a large audience, the theatre being nearly filled, and the entertainment was in every way worthy of the large attendance. Hitherto we have only heard the phonograph speak in Bombay by means of ear tubes, but last night the audience heard the phonograph, which rested upon a table on the stage, as they sat in their seats, and the sounds were all heard distinctly at the furthest corner of the house. Professor Archibald opened with a brief and interesting discourse on Edison's wonderful invention, after which he put it to a practical test. He first treated us to cornet solos by Mr. Arthur Smith, first cornet of the Covent Garden Opera Company, and Levy, the world's champion. The music was excellent, every note coming out clear and distinct. A banjo solo by Mr. W. Vane, played in Liverpool in October, 1890, was most realistically reproduced. Then came some selections by famous bands, which, though subdued in tone, were excellent ; and by way of variety the Professor created considerable merriment by re-producing some awful sounds that he caught by means of his phonograph from a street band in Adelaide, and one could easily understand, as he explained, how people were accustomed to endeavour to avoid that band of musicians (?) as they marched along the street. It was amusing, however, and created great merriment, as did also the Adelaide town crier as he shook his bell and called out "Oh Yes ! Oh Yes ! The Phonograph ! The Phonograph ! to-night, Town Hall, eight o'clock sharp. Admission, three shillings, two shillings, one shilling. Oh yes ! Oh yes !" And then followed the bell accompaniment. The music of a set of lancers at a ball in America with interruptions of master of ceremonies was another interesting item. A song by the veteran tenor, Mr. Sims Reeves, came out capitally. There was no mistaking the voice, although many perhaps would have liked to have heard the famous old comedian Johnny Toole recite his "Orrible Tale" that was down in the programme. He concluded by asking anyone in the audience to make a speech or sing a song for reproduction, but as none had the courage to go upon the stage, the Professor made a short speech himself which was faithfully re-produced, no cough or halt being omitted. It was altogether a most interesting entertainment, and the other recitals that are to follow should be well patronised.

THE FATE OF THE S. S. DECCAN.

THE s. s. Guayacan, of 897 tons, which arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Mauritius, under the command of Captain James Steele, with four deck passengers and a cargo of sugar, experienced very bad weather during the voyage. She left Mauritius on the 2nd ultimo, for Bombay. On the 3rd February she had strong easterly wind and cloudy sky, on the 4th heavy showers of rain and variable winds continued, on the 5th the sails were made fast, but the vessel drifted 8 miles east by the force of the currents in twenty-four hours, and then heavy squalls with rain and high seas continued, and caused the ship to labour very much. During the night the decks were flooded with water, and in this way it continued and lasted till the 7th February, while the engines were slowed on the 8th the wind shifted from N.-N.-E. to S.-W., and heavy squalls and rain continued to pour, a strong N.-W. wind blowing throughout the night, and lasting till the 9th February. Moderate weather commenced on the 10th, and since then she had fine weather during the remainder of the voyage. But unfortunately the vessel ran short of coals, and had to call at Mahe on the 25th for fuel on the Malabar Coast, where she remained for five days, and then left that port for Bombay. She made her voyage very slowly owing to some damage to her machinery, which caused the boilers to leak. Captain James Steel, on being asked whether he knew anything about the s.s. Deccan, replied that he did not know the fate of the vessel, which was anchored at Mauritius, when he left that port for Bombay on the 2nd ultimo. Captain Steele added that he had also engaged a passage by the s. s. Deccan, but subsequently he changed his mind, and came to Bombay by his own vessel. His belief is that the s. s. Deccan must have met a strong cyclone, and consequently been driven to some remote island. He believes that the vessel is not lost, but as yet the fate of the s. s. Deccan is unknown. The s. s. Taif, which is expected to arrive here on or about the 18th instant, may bring some news about the ill-fated vessel.

A CONSTANTINOPLE correspondent writes :—The Turkish papers announce the conversion to Islamism of an Anglican Bishop. An English clergyman who was represented in the Liverpool papers a few months ago to have declared himself a convert is now in Turkish employ. Hence the probable confusion.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

IMPORTANT QUESTION OF MARRIAGE AMONG BHATTIAS.

MITHABAI AND ANOTHER VS. DAMJEE JADOWJEE AND LUKMIDAS GOKALDAS.

THIS was a petition made to the Court by Mithabai and Gungabai, widows, to appoint them guardians of the person of Moonghibai, a minor, for marrying her to some fit and proper person and for the removal of Damjee Jadowjee and Lukhmidas Gokaldas from the guardianship of the minor, to which they were entitled under the will of the minor's father, Ruttonsey Jetha, who belonged to the Vishnoo sect of Hindus and was a Bhattia by caste. Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs Pestonjee Rustim, and Kola, appeared for the petitioners ; and Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the respondents.

The circumstances which gave rise to the petition are briefly these. Moonghibai, the minor, was born on the 12th January 1879, and was unmarried. Her father died on the 11th October 1882, leaving a will whereby he appointed his friends, Damjee Jadowjee and Lukhmidas Gokaldas, the executors and guardians of his infant daughter during her minority or until her marriage. Under the will, the minor was entitled to all the property of her father after payment of his funeral expenses. The property, according to the will, consisted of gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 1,500 ; Rs. 425 in cash, and certain outstandings. The property had ever since the death of the testator remained in the possession of the executors. The minor had no near male relations in Bombay. The nearest female relations were Jumnabai, who had custody of the minor, Mithabai and Gungabai, the petitioners, and two others. No application had at any time been made to the Court with respect to the guardianship of the person or property of the minor. About two years after the death of her father, some dispute having arisen as to the custody and possession of the minor, who had then been living with the petitioner, Gungabai, Jumnabai brought a suit in this Court against the two executors and the two present petitioners, praying inter alia that the first three defendants might be decreed to deliver over charge of the minor to the plaintiff, that it might be declared that the defendants had no authority to dispose of the minor in marriage, and that they might be restrained from disposing of the minor in marriage or entering into any contract for her betrothal. By a consent decree in the suit, passed on the 6th May 1885, it was declared that the defendants had no authority to dispose of the minor in marriage ; and possession and custody of her were ordered to be delivered up to the plaintiff, Jumnabai, who was at the same time restrained from completing negotiations for her marriage or marrying her without the consent, on writing, of the defendant, Damjee Jadowjee and of four other persons, namely, Lukhmidas Khimjee, Cursondas Vallabhdas, Bai Vallavabai, widow of Wassonjee Jewraj Balloo, and the petitioner, Methabai, or the survivors of them. In January last, the minor was betrothed to one Pragjee Tulsidas by Jumnabai, with the consent, it was believed, of the five persons ; but such consent was not obtained in writing. On the 12th January the defendant, Damjee Jadowjee, obtained a rule nisi calling upon the plaintiff, Jamnabai, to show cause why a write should not issue for her arrest and imprisonment for contempt of court committed by her in not obeying the decree. From the affidavits it appeared that the defendants' Damjee Lukhmidas Khimjee and Cursondas Vallabhdass, denied that their consent was ever obtained to the minor's betrothal, while Jamnabai asserted the contrary. The two petitioners corroborated Jamnabai. The rule nisi came on for argument before his Lordship Mr. Justice Farran on the 4th ult., when his lordship ordered the matter to stand over in order to enable Jamnabai to consider if she would give an undertaking that she would not proceed to celebrate the marriage of the minor with Pragjee Tulsidas without the written consent of the five persons ; and she was willing to give such an undertaking. The petitioners submitted that, if the betrothal was not forthwith completed, by marriage of the minor to Pragjee Tulsidas and if the match was in consequence broken off by him, as was likely, it would very materially prejudice the interests of the minor ; and that negotiations for her marriage in future would be not only exceptionally difficult, but that marriage with any person other than Pragjee Tulsidas would be punished by her caste with excommunication both of her and any other husband whom she might take. The minor was now passing her fourteenth year ; and according to the customs and usages of the Bhattia caste, she ought to have been married long ago. Very few girls among this caste remained unmarried after they had attained the age of twelve or at the most thirteen years ; and it was considered degrading to remain so. Pragjee Tulsidas was related to the minor, who knew him and was willing to marry him. The petitioners believed that there was now no likelihood of the five persons being unanimous in the selection of a husband for the minor, inasmuch as on account of the great scarcity of marriagable girls among the Bhattias, each of the guardians wanted to marry her to his own relation. Damjee Jadowjee wanted to marry her to his own brother's son, to which the minor as well as her nearest relations were opposed. Damjee had accordingly an interest adverse to the faithful performance of his duties. All the five persons except the petitioner Methabai were total strangers to the minor in blood, and had no interest whatever in getting her married to a fit and proper husband. Neither of the executors had proved or acted in accordance with the will of the minor's father : and neither had since his death done any act towards the performance of their duties as executors of the will or guardians of the minor. By his will the father had directed them to get the minor married at the usual age at which girls among his caste were betrothed and married, in a good and respectable family. The executors had, on the contrary, resisted several attempts of the relations of the girl, on one pretext or another, to get her betrothed. Damjee gave his oral consent to the betrothal with Pragjee after much pressure, and subsequently retracted the same. The minor had been living principally with the petitioner, Methabai, who had been maintaining and clothing her, and neither executor had contributed anything towards her support out of her father's property, nor had either of them paid her any visit or cared to enquire about her during the last seven years. The petitioners, therefore, applied for the removal of the executors as guardians of the minor's person, and for the petitioners' appointment as guardians for the purpose of marrying her to some fit and proper person.

For the executors it was urged that the principal statements of the petition were incorrect. The property belonging to the deceased consisted of ornaments only ; and their sale proceeds were not enough to pay for the deceased's funeral and other expenses. They never gave their consent to the betrothal of Moonghibai with Pragjee Tulsidas, which they stated was, and is, invalid; and that the people of the caste declined to recognise it.

There were many girls in the caste of different ages up to twenty who were unmarried. As to Moonghibai, the executors said they did inquire after her health and welfare, invited her to their houses for dinner, and made her presents of clothes, treating her in fact as a near relation. Neither in their opinion nor in the opinion of the caste was the proposed match a proper one, and they were opposed to it because they conscientiously thought so. The petitioner, Gungabai, had no position in the community, and she was not allowed to visit respectable families in their community. The occupation of the petitioner, Methabai was to beat drums on festive occasions amongst ladies in the community, and she got eight annas to one rupee for such business. Pragjee Tulsidas was 42 years old.

Lukhmidas Khemjee and Cursondas Vallabdas, in a joint affidavit, confirmed the statements made by the two executors and guardians. Several other affidavits were used in the matter.

His lordship, in disposing of the matter, stated the nature of the application and reviewed the evidence produced in support of it. His lordship thought the decree by consent was passed through some inadvertence. On the passing of the decree the guardians seemed to have washed their hands of their responsibilities, ceased to all intents and purposes to be guardians, and abandoned all care of the girl to a relation. Since then the guardians had, it was said, taken no interest in the girl, and his lordship thought that any presents made by them to her must have been most infinitesimal. The parties were at variance, and the consent decree had become impracticable, and something must be done. Technically, under section 39, the guardians had failed to perform duties of trust and were incapable of doing so. It was, therefore, impossible to continue them as guardians, and they must be removed ; but his lordship did not cast a slur on their conduct. The question arose as to who was to be appointed guardian. The petitioners and Jumnabai were the only persons who had interested themselves in her. Methabai had been very kind to her, and was capable of taking care of her till she passed into the hands of her husband. There was nothing against Pragjee Tulsidas. The girl had no objection to him. His lordship wished it to be brought to the notice of the ladies, the two petitioners, that they were appointed guardians, that the trust committed to them was a very solemn one, and that they should consider whether it was best for the girl that she should be married to Pragjee; and that if doubtful about it, they should let it be abandoned. Order as prayed by the petition. No order as to costs.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, MARCH 7.

10 p.m.	76·3

TUESDAY, MARCH 8.

6 a.m.	72·4
10 a.m.	79·3
2 p.m.	83·3
4 p.m.	82·9

FILLIS' CIRCUS.

THE popularity of Mr. Fillis' splendid hippodrome continues unabated and large audiences fill the tent nightly to witness the display of clever horsemanship and daring acrobatic performances. The programme undergoes almost a nightly change, many fresh features being contributed by the artistes. The principal item on the present bill of fare is the courageous exhibition with the four magnificent Nubian lions by Mdlle. Scherazade. The lady enters the cage and puts the king of the desert through a number of wonderful evolutions, and the magnificent brutes appear to be absolutely at her control. Another lady-artist of equal courage, but manifested in a different direction, is Miss Alexandra, who mounts to the top of the building and gives an exceedingly graceful performance on the aereal trapeze. Madame Fillis, Mdlle. Minnie, Mr. Fillis, Mr. Fred. Stelling, Mr. W. Holt, and Chevalier Romeo Sebastian introduce new items in their clever equestrian performances, whilst funny Jhonny Wallett, Tony, and Agoust keep the house merry the whole of the evening. Mr. Fillis states that owing to the popularity of the circus programme, it will be continued for two nights longer, after which the "Wild West" and hippodrome will occupy the ring.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. Hajeen. 1,785 tons, Captain J. B. Crawford, cleared yesterday for Genoa, with a general cargo.

HIS HIGHNESS the Sultan of Zanzibar's s. s. "Swordsman" left Zanzibar for Bombay on Monday.

THE P. and O Co's s. s. Aden, 2,517 tons, Captain W. L. Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Byculla, 1,072 tons, Captain T J Greeyer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of timber.

THE Austrian-Lloyd's S N Co's s s Thisbe, 1,789 tons, Captain F Kossovich, sailed yesterday for China via Colombo, with a general cargo, and 19 deck passengers.

THE s s Maple Branch, 1,735 tons, Captain A Anderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, with a cargo of 3,210 tons coals. The vessels is consigned to Messrs James, Mackintosh and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 597 tons, Captain J C Tice, will sail to-day for Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—His Highness the Rao of Cutch and suite, Mrs Blake, Lieut C H Lewis, and 68 deck.

THE s s Mary Beyts, 2,438 tons, Captain A Bice, arrived in harbour yesterday from London via Antwerp and Middlesbro, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Hume, Mrs Gardner, and four deck. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Beyts Craig and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain E C Russell arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar Coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain Leslie, Mrs. Ranch, Mr and Mrs Brown, Mr Archbold, Khan Bahdoor H Effendi, Mr C Jamsetjee, Mr R Khairaj, Apothecary Pereira, and Apothecary Machado and wife and 495 deck.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE P and O Co's s s Venetia, 1,550 tons, Captain T F Creery, sailed yesterday for China, &c, with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Maple Branch (s)	Anderson	Cardiff, Feb. 4.
8	Byculla (s)	Greeyer	Rangoon, Feb. 25.
	Mary Beyts (s)	Bice	London, Feb. 8.
	Aden (s)	Brown	London, Feb. 11.
	Pachumba (s)	Russell	Karachi, March 5.
	Guayacan (s)	Ranch	Mauritius, Feb. 2.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Thisbe (s)	Kossovich	China, &c.
	Venetia (s)	Creery	China, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Hajeen, Crawford, for Genoa.
„ Karagola, Tice, for Karachi, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Khedive, for London, &c.
„ Aden, for China, &c.
„ Shannon, for London, &c.
„ Mary Beyts, for London and Antwerp.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 8.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Munro s—50 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 35 cases whisky, Jamsetjee and Co ; 2 hogshead whisky, A N and C S Co-operative, Society.
City of Dublin s—31 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Britannia s—39 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee

FROM LONDON.

Aghan s—20 cases French polish, T F Bengalee ; 19 cases confectionary, Dhunjeebhoy Dadabhoy ; 10 cases medicine, V Bhicka and Co ; 14 bales printing papers, C A Rahim Bros ; 17 cases varnish, A Abdool Hoosen; 6 cases, confectionary, Eduljee and Bros ; 5 cases tobacco, Damoder Ratensey ; 411 cases gin, D Dadabhoy ; 101 cases gin, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee;4 packages medicine,C Tincombe and Co.
Rome s—6 cases medicine, Phillips and Co.

FROM CHARENTE.

Brindisi s—35 cases brandy, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

FROM ANTWERP.

Shanghai s—2 casks brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 8.

Ionia s—1,000 cwts linseed, 1 bale cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 8 bales wool, Cassum Soomar ; 2,001 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co ; 2,000 cwts jowari, and 2,001 cwts linseed, William Bell and Co ; 6,003 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co ; 10 bales wool, and 115 bales goat hairs, Volkart Brothers ; 19 bales wool, T Chimandass ; 2,000 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co.
City of Dublin s—1,050 cwts myrabollams, S Dossa and Co ; 14,000 cwts wheat, and 803 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers, 4,002 cwts linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 47 bales wool Doongersee Nagjee.
Worsley Hall s—1,388 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co ; 1,005 cwts myrabollams, S Ramjee.

FOR LONDON.

White Jacket s—35 cwts fishmaws, M Lalljee ; 90 cwts gum, M Lalljee.
Khedive s—121 lbs ivory, B Sajeen ; 2 hogheads chutnee, D P Batha and Co ; 21 cwts bees wax, Bhaisett and Co.
Mary Beyts s—60 cwts deer horns, J Ludha Mahomed ; 32 cwts deer horns, 8 bales hides, J M Remtoola ; 2,001 cwts, linseed Thos H Moore and Co ; 10,504 cwts myrabollams, and 8 bales skins 2,003 cwts castorseed, Beys Craig and Co ; 5,668 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co ; 35 bales skins, Volkart Brothers ; 32,001 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales hemp, Nathu Laljee ; 525 cwts myrabollams, B Sajeen ; 12 bales hides, P Damjee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Baron Ardrossin s—10,003¼ cwts linseed, F Fischer and Co : 9,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 1,300½ cwts gingelly and 4,000½ cwt linseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 10,000 cwts, linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
Longstone s—9,800 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 200 bales cotton, David Sassoon and.

FOR HULL.

Ursa s—50,880 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 900 cwts wheat, and 2,000 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Emir s—3,063 cwts castorseed, 3,000 cwts groundnuts, 875 cwts mowraseed, and 360 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers 1,999 cwts gingellyseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.
Worsley Hall s—400 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 7,006½ cwts castorseed, 2,001 cwts nigerseed, and 15,855 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Altonower s—5,002¼ cwts linseed, F Fischer and Co ; 110 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 62 cwts gum, Volkart Brothers ; 150 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Mary Beyts s—5,002½ cwts linseed, Beyts Craig and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Hajeen s—300 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythel and Co.
R Rubbattino s—2 cases bees-wax, Bhaisett and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Scindia s—406 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thisbe s—8 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 131 bales cotton, Tata and Co.
Aden s—300 bales twist, E Noordin and Co.
Bisagno s—25 bales twist, Essoofally Abdoolally 202 cwts sandalwood, C Ebram and Co ; 88 bales twist, The Oriental S S W Co.
Malwa s—5¼ cwts ivory, M Fuckeerbhoy, 26½ chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram and Co ; 100 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co ; 125 cwts kismis, jeraaloo, J M Lowjeebhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malwa s—25 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co ; 50 bales twist and 25 bales T, cloth, David Sassoon and Co ; 50 bales T. cloth, Sorabjee N. Talati and Co ; 11 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 125 bales twist, Cowasjee Brothers ; 125 cwts kismiss, 17½ cwts jerdalloo, J M Lowjeebhoy ; 25 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co ; 200 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co.
Bisagno s—50 bales twist, E Noordin and Co ; 24 bales twist, E Abdoolally ; 200 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Aden s—500 bales cotton, Finlay Muir Co.

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON TUESDAY, THE 8TH OF MARCH, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·933	Calm.	3	86·1	59·1	37	..	1·55	—0·81
Agra	29·938	N W	3	89·1	58·1	35	..	0·82	—0·05
Cawnpore	299·31	S W	4	85·0	53·0	47	..	1·22	..
Allahabad	29·906	S S W	4	90·0	55·9	32	..	1·46	—0·18
Jhansi	29·930	S S W	2	91·4	61·2	27	..	1·39	+0·22
Jacobabad	29·917	Calm.	2	92·5	55·9	36	..	0·10	—0·51
Karachi	29·936	N N W	12	82·5	65·4	84	..	0·38	—0·56
Ajmere	30·004	N	3	88·3	52·8	44	..	1·19	+0·39
Deesa	29·962	WN W	5	95·8	55·4	22	..	0·55	+0·13
Rajkot	29·991	N W	8	91·[illegible]	53·0	77	..	..	—3·50
Veraval	29·968	N	11	78·2	54·5	70	..	..	..
Neemuch	29·990	N W	5	89·8	44·9	18	..	0·24	—0·42
Indore	29·953	Calm.	1	9 ·5	51·1	33	..	0·87	—0·13
Saugor	29·960	S E	2	88·8	57·8	30	..	0·75	—1·73
Jubulpore	30·011	Calm.	1	87·4	50·4	47	..	1·95	—0·25
Hoshangabad	29·979	N E	5	90·3	57·3	44	..	0·19	—1·15
Khandwa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Raipur	29·955	W NW	4	90·	62·7	29	..	0·33	—1·24
Nagpur	29·942	Calm.	4	93·8	59·3	37	..	0·57	—1·47
Amraoti	29·951	S W	4	95·4	62·8	15	..	0·33	—1·74
Akola	29·978	Calm.	3	95·4	56·0	27	..	0·27	—2·34
Surat	29·975	W	L	98·2	55·0	56	..	..	—0·25
Malegaon	29·987	W S W	7	95·4	56·4	80	..	..	—1·54
Bombay	29·946	N E	12	84·7	71·2	61	..	0·01	—0·86
Poona	29·993	Calm.	7	96·1	57·4	27	..	0·68	—0·98
Sholapur	29·965	N	6	97·7	61·[illegible]	25	..	..	—1·81
Ratnagiri	29·902	Calm.	7	89·9	66·9	58	..	0·01	—0·93
Belgaum	29·918	Calm.	[illegible]	92·8	62·4	27	..	1·57	—0·51
Goa	29·892	E	13	86·1	71·4	86	..	..	..
Karwar	29·896	N E	3	87·3	67·4	86	..	0·54	—2·61
Mangalore	29·919	N E	2	88·8	74·9	76	..	2·01	—1·68
Calicut	29·898	N N E	9	90·3	76·0	72	..	4·14	—3·23
Cochin	29·912	Calm.	M	92·2	73·1	80	0·8	10·29	—0·41
Bangalore	29·971	S S E	2	90·7	63·4	70	..	0·84	—3·91
Secunderabad	29·956	S	5	95·2	61·9	41	..	..	—2·12
Masuliptm.	29·936	Calm.	2	90·6	69·5	90	..	0·55	—8·04
Bellary	29·914	Calm.	4	99·0	68·9	27	..	0·72	—1·86
Cuddapah	29·922	N E	...	99·2	70·6	47	..	0·53	—6·47
Madras	29·938	WN W	9	85·2	74·2	71	..	..	..
Coimbatore	29·937	E	5	94·3	70·8	77	..	2·44	—3·55
Trichinopoly	29·950	N N E	5	97·1	70·9	71	..	4·94	—6·31
Negapatam	29·908	N W	9	91·5	72·2	78	..	33·98	+1·05
Colombo. (7th Feb.)	209·60	E	6	88·5	71·0	65	..	38·78	+13·01

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F—Fresh, S—Strong, H—Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased everywhere. The fall has been brisk to rapid at most stations in the Central and North-West Provinces and at Indore, Malegaon, Goa, Calicut and Bellary, and moderate to slight in other places. Readings are relatively high at Ajmere and Jabulpore and low at Goa, Karwar and Calicut. The baric gradients are slight and the isobars indicate two small areas of low pressure in the neighbourhood of Goa and Calicut, respectively. The barometer reads below the normal everywhere, the deficiency being greatest at Karwar, Calicut, Coimbatore and Negapatam. Winds are variable in direction and moderate to light in force. This morning, the wind velocity was 6 miles an hour at Allahabad, Rajkot' Hoshangabad, Goa and Secunderabad. The maximum temperature variations are irregular and small except at Jacobabad, Surat and Negapatam, where the excess amounts to from 4° to 7°. The highest maximum was 99° at Bellary. Nights are very cool in Gujarat, Central India, at most stations in the Central Provinces and at Surat, Sholapur and Secunderabad, while elsewhere the departures from the mean are insignificant. The lowest temperature registered last night was 45° at Neemuch. Humidity shows a rise in several places and the skies are partially clouded in Sind and at Bangalore, Coimbatore and Negapatam. About ⅘ths of an inch of rain has fallen at Cochin. The depression to the west-north-westwards of Sind has disappeared, but conditions still appear to be unsettled there. Two small areas of low pressure are shown by chart on the west coast and, as the barometer is high in Gujarat, a slight increase of wind is probable from Veraval southwards as far as Calicut. Pressure is much below the normal to the south of Lat. 17°, but as the sky is cloudless and the fall is general, fine weather is likely to continue.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 8.

The barometer has risen very slowly in a greater part of the Punjab, but it has fallen elsewhere, the fall being brisk in the North-West and the Central Provinces, and Bengal. The general distribution is unchanged, and winds blow northerly and north-easterly over the west of the Peninsula ; variable elsewhere. The force is fresh in some places around the Bay and some parts of Bombay coast ; elsewhere it is moderate or light. The temperature has risen except on the hills and in parts of Madras. The mean temperature is above the normal in the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, and Madras, and still below in all other provinces, but the deficiency is slighter. The only rainfall reported is half-an-inch at Cochin. Conditions are slightly unsettled in north-west Himalayas, otherwise the weather is fine and there is no visible sign in the change.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 7th March, 1892.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·875
Temperature of the Air	78·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·5
Dew Point	66·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·678
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air read (at 8 a.m. next day	81·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	71·1
General Directions of Wind *	NNW, N, NW, NNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours *	293

* From midnight to midnight.

THE CALAIS-BRINDISI MAIL SERVICE.

MR. J. HENNIKER HEATON, M.P., writing under date of Feb. 12, says :—I am anxious to direct public attention forthwith to the latest achievement of postal diplomacy in connection with the question of the carriage of our Indian and Australian mail between Calais and Brindisi. Last session I exposed in the House the scandalous arrangement under which we paid the French and Italian Governments about £100,000 a year for carrying our mails across their territories. I showed that these two foreign Governments gave their railway companies only £40,000 a year for the carriage of these mails, and that they annually pocketed the little balance of £60,000—to which they had no more right than my cook has to embezzle three-fifths of the money entrusted to her for household purposes. When I brought the question before Parliament Mr. Raikes said an opportunity would be afforded in December "to review the bargain." But meanwhile our correspondence, through the reduction of postage to India and the East, had increased to the extent of 14 per cent. by the official estimate, and is still increasing. The normal increase may be judged by the fact that in 1879 we paid France and Italy for the work £67,224, and in 1886 we paid them £97,884. This was before the reduction of postage. I questioned Sir James Fergusson regarding the results of the mission of the gentleman he despatched to the Continental Governments. He complacently assured me that the result of the officer's efforts was a grand reduction of £7,300 ! Now let us see how we stand. The two foreign Governments, asked to grant us in common honesty a reduction of 60 per cent., agree to one of about 5¼ per cent., or certainly not more than 7 per cent. At the same time owing to the natural increase of correspondence, they receive this year an additional 14 per cent. (which may next year be 28 or 30 per cent). The net result is that, while sending away the artless postal negotiators in tears of gratitude, the astute foreigner pockets an additional 7 per cent. I need hardly explain that the mails are sent across the Continent in closed bags and for every additional half-ounce letter the foreign Governments receive 1d. for carriage, but they never see or touch the mails. No additional train is required, the one steam-engine being ample for conveying the 20 to 30 tons of mail matter forwarded on each occasion. The mails which left England on one occasion recently cost the British Government £1,300 for conveyance from Calais to Brindisi. Messrs. Thomas Cook and Company offered to provide a first-class special train for the same journey for about £475. This, Sir, is how our magnificent postal surplus is muddled away, and this is the reason why the Chancellor of the Exchequer sternly sets his face against an epoch-making reform like Imperial penny postage, for which the 330,000,000 of Her Majesty's subjects are calling in many tongues but with one voice.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF HOTEL FURNITURE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Elphinstone Circle, Fort, next to Messrs. Wallace and Co.'s old office, the whole of the Gaiety Hotel furniture, consisting of teak and blackwood furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, carpets, lamps, mirrors, &c.

The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong English-built glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.

1 powerful bay Arab horse, 14·2, goes in single and double harness.

1 strong built Victoria in good order.

1 second-hand palanquin office shigram.

AUCTION SALE OF GREY SHIRTINGS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on account of the concerned—

A few bales of T. R. E. shirtings, 7, 8 and 9 lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF WATCHES, CHAIN, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, behind the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, on account of the concerned, a large quantity of gold and silver watches, chains, bracelets, necklace, bangles, &c.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Street, Mazagon, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved french polished household furniture, made to order, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, Brussels and Persian carpets, Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, one handsome strong English-built Victoria as good as new, one mail phaeton, quite new, &c., &c., the property of J. B. TOTHILL, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parel, near the G. I. P. Railway workshop, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture made to order by Mr. Wimbridge, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, fancy table ornaments, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, firstrate oil paintings in gilt frame, a handsome strong built landau with a powerful bay Arab horse and harness, a collection of choice and rare plants, &c., &c., the property of J. DAGLISH, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, March 9, 1892.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE of the property of the New Apollo Press Company, Limited, at Lower Colaba.

Under instructions from Messrs. Meherali Dewraj Master and Hassumbhoy Somjee, the liquidators of the New Apollo Press Company, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will, unless previously disposed of by private contract, put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst. at 4 p.m., the undermentioned property of the Company.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, press houses, warehouses, and other buildings standing thereon, situate in Thomas Street, at Lower Colaba, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 8,860 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 1, 21, 34, 35, new Nos. 16, 666, 4722, 4731, 47 32, old Survey Nos. 31, 32, 33, and new Survey No. 9577 and by the Municipality under ward Nos. 412, 413, 414, 618, and street Nos. 51, 52, 53, 81, bounded on the east by Thomas Street, on the west by vacant ground belonging to Government, on the north partly by Thomas Street and partly by Nowrojee Cross Lane, and on the south by Jamsetjee Bunder, belonging to Government, together with all the engines, boilers, gearing, shafts, presses, plant, fixtures, machinery, appliances, implements, utensils, and stores of the said Company, which are now in and about the said premises, or any or other of them or any part thereof.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Liquidators at their office in Shamji Hassaji Street, No. 20, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF COAL TAR.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Victoria Dock.

Ex. s. s. R. Rubattino.

On account and at the risk of Abdoolally Moosajee—

111 barrels coal tar.

On account and at the risk of Hassumbhai Noorbhai and Tyebjee Esmaljee.

200 barrels coal tar.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BOILER FOR SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst., at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises of the Colaba Press Company, Colaba.

One Galloway oval flue W. I. Boiler, single revetted, with steam doom, 25' 9" in length and 7" diameter, 3 rows of Galloway's tubes, containing 8 tubes in a row and 4 pockets, crown plate 3-8" and shell plate ½" in thickness.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, ON THE GIRGAUM BACK ROAD, NEAR THE PAPER MILL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst., at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Nicolas Francisco de Almeida, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Anna Maria, widow of Domingos Antonio Duarte, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of December 1886, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of Government pension and tax ground with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Girgaum, near Paper Factory in the oart called Ghaiwaddy registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 661, and by the Collector of Assessment, under No. 6, and bounded on the east by the property of the late D. Gonsalves, on the next by public passage, on the north by the house of J. M. Fernandez, and on the south by the property of the Church of N. S. De Esperance.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT WORLEE.

Owned by the late Mr. Henry Cleveland and known as

1.—"CLEVELAND Bunder."

2.—"Flag Staff Hill."

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will offer for sale by Public Auction, on the Cleveland Bunder, at Worlee, unless previously disposed of by private contract, the abovenamed properties in two lots, by order of the widow of the deceased—

LOT 1.—About 50,000 square yards of reclaimed ground, including land along the creek reserved as a bunder for landing and shipment of the following classes of goods only:—

Fresh fish, fishing nets, firewood, cadjans, batty, chunam, hay, straw, dry fish, tiles, bricks, clay, earth, coals, fishing stakes, bamboos, bark baskets (empty), coke (loose), earthen pots, fruits (loose), hides (loose), kanker, limestone, oilcakes (loose) rafters, sand, stones, vegetables from and to Indian ports and goods to and from Customs Ports by native craft only except dutiable and restricted goods.

(This lot will include the bunder rights of the owner.)

LOT 2.—The unsold portion of Flagstaff Hill, about 37,000 square yards, subject to certain rights of way over the private roads.

The ground is free of rent.

For further particulars apply to Mr. Jamsetjee Pestonjee Randaria, care of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, March 9, 1892.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Market, on THURSDAY, the 17th inst., at 11 a.m., the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter Houses, Bandora, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1892, to 31st March 1893, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Markets, and Pedder Market, Mazagon, from fresh and salt-fish sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets; and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets, for 12 months, *i.e.*, from 1st April, 1892, to 31st March, 1893.

For particulars and conditions of those sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, March 9, 1892.

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THE Sixth and Last of a Series of Six Lectures, being the Wilson Philological Lectures for the year 1891-92, will be delivered in the University Lecture Room (Library Building) on Wednesday, the 9th March 1892, (to-day), at 5-15 P.M.

Subject—"Hebrew and the other Semitic Languages and the Literature in which they are embodied."

Lecturer—The Rev. Mr. J. Dobie, B.D.

The Lecture is open to the Public.

By Order.

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 9th March, 1892.

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It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

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Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price: Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

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To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

CLARKE'S UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE,

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE

FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. I will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,
SOLE AGENT,
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 8.

CONSOLS were ⅛ per cent. higher in London yesterday at 96 *ex-div*; and Indian Sterling Loan advanced ¼ per cent., to 107¾; but the market rates of discount remained at Saturday's reduced quotations. Bar Silver was 1-16d. higher, at 41½d. per oz.; and Rupee Securities moved up 7-16 in Fours, and ⅛ in 4½ per cents., say, to £70⅛ and £68¾, respectively. In New York the metal was ⅛ cent lower, at 90½ cents., demand Exchange on London having declined ½ cent, to 4·87½ dollars; and the United States Treasury bought yesterday 499,000 ounces at prices ranging from 90·75 to 91·09 cents. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India, at thirty days' sight, remained at 1s. 3 11-16d. In Paris, French Rentes were ½ per cent. higher, at 97; Exchange on London was half a centime lower, at fcs. 25·21½.

An advance of £1 took place on London in the price of Braziers' Copper, at £55 per ton.

No further advices are to hand through Reuter regarding the Wheat and Seed Markets, which may therefore be taken as unchanged. Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet last evening on the spot, and Arrivals quiet but steady, the only change in prices of ready stuff being a decline of ⅛ in Fine Bengals; while Arrivals were unaltered in all positions. The day's Sales aggregated 8,000 bales, of which some were East Indian. The day's Imports were 18,000 bales.

In New York, 7 cents was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands, yesterday; but Futures for June were 6 points lower, at 6·92 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 18,000 bales; and the total figures to date give the following comparison with those of the two preceding years:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Monday's Receipts	18,000	17,000	9,000
Two days' do.	34,000	31,000	15,000
Since 1st Sept., 1891	6,174,000	5,935,000	5,416,000

Cotton business in our local market has been on a small scale to-day, with a quiet feeling prevailing, and prices have declined Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per candy. Exporters have bought only 400 Dhulia, at Rs. 146-48; and 200 Bengals, at Rs. 155; while the Mills have operated to the same extent, the 600 bales being made up of 250 Dhulia, at Rs. 144½-46; 100 bales each of Julgaum, at Rs. 151; old Veeramgaum, at Rs. 125-9; and Cutchgaum, at Rs. 145; and 50 Pachora, at Rs. 146 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS have remained quiet in tone, and little fresh business has been done; but we make no change in quotations of any kind.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	17,146	bales.
Wheat	64,236	cwts.
Linseed	53,924	"
Rapeseed	5,807	"
Gingelly	10,054	"
Poppyseed	637	"
Groundnuts	5,690	"
Castorseed	3,856	"

FREIGHTS are quiet in tone, with rates just about the same as before. A late March and an early April steamer have changed hands, both at 19s. 6d. per ton, for one picked port.

EXCHANGE opened 1-32d. firmer all round this morning than yesterday's closing rates, and a small amount of Bank Telegraphic was sold at 1s. 3 29-32d. ready and 1s. 3 15-16d. for May transfer. Those rates were exceptional; and though but very little Merchants' Paper came out at 1s. 4 3-32d., the Banks stood their ground and declined to buy anything under. The total amount of business put through during the day has been but small and the market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 29-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3⅞d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 31-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-32d.	"
Francs 3 months' sight	1·69½.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has been a recovery of the decline from the highest price touched for Fours yesterday, which took place before the close; but the market has fluctuated a great deal, early business having been done for Money at 106½, and the rate looked like touching 107; but a reaction set in, and the price fell to 106 3-16, again rallying however, to 106⅜, and closing with buyers for Money at 106 7-16, with the 30th instant Settlement at 106⅜, and the April account, at 106¼. For 4½ per Cents. 104½ is again nominally quoted.

SHARES have been neglected, and quotations are unchanged, both for Mill and Press Scrip.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 7.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this morning.

The City Line steamer City of Perth left here for Bombay day before yesterday evening.

NAPLES, MARCH 7.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this evening.

MARSEILLES, MARCH 7.

The Hall Line steamer, Werneth Hall, arrived here yesterday morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 3-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1 3 11-16
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	96 ex.
3 per cent. French Rentes	97
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	70⅛
4½ per cent. "	68¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¾
Bar Silver	41½

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 27th February, 1892:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up	50,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	14,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office, Rs. 31,21,585-6-6 Public Deposits at Branches " 34,63,870-0-10	65,85,455	7	4
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	215,05,234	2	2
Bank Post Bills, &c.	82,413	11	1
Sundries	3,01,494	10	6
Total Rs.	348,74,597	15	1
ASSETS.			
Government Securities	27,79,299	10	2
Other authorised Investments	11,42,559	14	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	106,26,753	15	11
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	23,85,586	3	11
Bills discounted and purchased	76,33,681	2	6
Balances with other Banks	5,39,675	1	1
Bullion	19,949	14	2
Dead stock	2,88,770	11	8
Stamps	10,846	15	6
Sundries	16,140	13	3
	256,43,264	6	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	92,31,333	8	11
Rs.	318,74,597	15	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MARCH 8.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St Vincent, perfect.

Telegraphic communication with Assab and Massowah interrupted through failure of Assab-Perim cable. Gunboat will leave Perim for Assab every Thursday and Sunday during interruption of cable.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchinsk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except for Libertad can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Moulmein Route to Siam right Bangkok Saigon sight. Cable Hongkong Macao interrupted steamers daily. Mauritius mail closes at Colombo at 4 p.m. on the 12th instant.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

ROMANINI—March 8, at St. Xavier's College, Bombay, at 11-30 a.m., the Rev. Reginald Romanini, S. J., aged 39.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GREEN—February 19, at Benares, the wife of Sergeant-Instructor J Green, Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Corps, of twin sons.

YOUNG—February 25, at Gonda, the wife of J D Young, N-W P and Oudh Police, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DALRYMPLE—LEMESSURIER—March 1, by special license, at the Cathedral, Lahore, by the Lord Bishop of Lahore, assisted by the Revd T F Dale and the Revd Spence Gray, Kathleen Maud, eldest daughter of Colonel A LeMessurier, Royal Engineers, Chief Engineer and Secretary, Department Public Works, Punjab, to Colonel W L Dalrymple, Deputy Quarter Master-General in India.

MANNING—OAKES—February 22, at St. Stephen's Church, Ootacamund, by the Rev J Black, M A, Chaplain, James Short, third son of Edward Manning, Esq, Hollywood, Belfast, Ireland, to Gertrude, third daughter of Thomas Oakes, late of Madras, now of East Dulwich, Surrey.

MOON—BRADSHAW—March 1, at Christ Church, Rawal Pindi, Punjab, by the Rev A N W Spens, Senior Chaplain, Wilfred Graham, Captain, Seaforth Highlanders, third son of the Rev Sir Edward Graham Moon, Bart, Rector of Fetcham, of Leatherhead, Surrey, to Mary Frances, second daughter of Surgeon-Colonel A F Bradshaw, C B, Army Medical Staff, Honorary Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy of India.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1892.

THE Upper India Chamber of Commerce, though it has only attained its fourth year has already proved itself to be a body quite, capable of giving expression to an opinion deserving attention upon many matters of public concern. Its head-quarters are at Cawnpore, the most important commercial centre in Upper India, and we gather from the report of its recent annual meeting that, like Chambers of Commerce in other parts of India, it is little embarrassed by a lack of subjects upon which it can usefully make itself heard. The intervention of the Chamber in matters of railway extension has already been referred to in these columns. Here, its members may be quite sure, their mission is not at an end. Another subject upon which the Chamber holds strong opinion is the new Factories Act. Cawnpore is a busy industrial town, whose factory chimneys remind the traveller from Bombay of the industry of his own city, and the Factory Commission rightly paid a good deal of attention to the internal economy of its mills. There, as in Ahmedabad, women have worked upon the same processes as men, and the eleven hours' rule for female labour has consequently operated as harshly in the one town as in the other. The Cawnpore Chamber speak their mind very plainly on the subject. Mr. Cooper, the President of the Chamber, pointed out at the meeting the other day that one of the first results of the operation of the new Act had been the dismissal, in many cases, of all operatives under fourteen years of age, and of all women employed in certain factories. Employers, he pointed out, preferred the simple course of making a clean sweep of such hands, and the result is that thousands of bread-winners must be thrown out of employment. Mr. Cooper cited as a typical case the instance of a family consisting of a father, son, son's wife, and their children under fourteen years of age, who together earned Rs. 30-8, to which the woman and her three children contributed Rs. 17-8. Since the Act came into force the woman and children have been turned adrift, and the two adult males have to support the family on their joint earnings of Rs. 13 a month. Whether this is the result of legislating in the interests of the poor, or in the interests of competitors in England, we must leave Mr. Holt-Hallett to say. But there is much in the facts to excuse the somewhat strong observation made by one of the Cawnpore manufacturers that the Act could never have been passed in the form it has assumed if India had had a Viceroy strong enough to refuse to concur in legislation injurious to the population of the country. The only objection that can be taken to the attitude of the Cawnpore Chamber in this matter is that their protests have come too late. It is possible that the Government of the North-Western Provinces might have been less dilatory than the Bombay Government have been, and that a prompt representation to Sir Auckland Colvin might have led to action being taken in the proper quarter to secure the exemption of the Cawnpore Mills from the eleven hours' rule. Here, we understand, the objection is being taken that the Viceroy cannot, under the Act, exempt the mills of a particular place—that only a particular class of mills, or women engaged in any particular process, can be exempted. But why need there be any difficulty on this point? The "class of mills" for which exemption is claimed consists of the mills in which women are employed on moving machinery. There is no difficulty, therefore, which Government could not see their way out of if they chose.

Another question in which Cawnpore seems as much interested as Bombay is the question of cotton frauds. We are not disposed to re-open for the present a controversy about which the Bombay public have perhaps heard as much as they care to hear for some time. But it may be interesting to state briefly how it presents itself to our neighbours in Cawnpore. In the first place they complain of a decrease in the cotton trade amounting almost to a collapse. In the months of November, December, and January only 806 fully-pressed bales of the new season's crop were exported from Cawnpore, as compared with over eighteen thousand bales in the corresponding period last year, and over forty-eight thousand bales in the year before. The President of the Cawnpore Chamber recognizes the part that the cheapness of American and Egyptian cotton has played in contributing to this result. But he says that the trade is still more seriously handicapped by "the persistent system of adulteration to which he referred last year, and which, he regrets to say, is still in full operation." A year ago Mr. Cooper expressed the opinion that special legislation would have to be resorted to before the trade would be restored to a healthy condition, and nothing has occurred since that might induce him to change that opinion. We are bound to say that the Chamber itself has not so far thought it necessary to formally endorse its President's view, and that no request to legislate on this matter has gone in to the Government of the North-West Provinces. We readily add, too, that when the demerits of Bengal cotton—the variety principally exported from Cawnpore—were being enlarged upon last year, the exports of Bengal cotton stood better on the Bombay returns than those of any variety. However, Cawnpore has a bad name in the cotton trade, and we are told that there is little chance of an improvement being effected from within. The evil takes the commonplace and old-fashioned form of mixing *kunkur* and stones with the cotton, as well as damping it to give weight. This, it must be admitted, is a less artistic form of cheating than mixing an inferior staple with a better one, and trying to pass it off as the latter. The Bombay Cotton Green knows nothing of sand, *kunkur*, or damping, though we are prepared to hear some day that the buyer wants mixtures, and that so long as it suits him to take them it should suit the shipper to make them. *Caveat emptor*, for anything we can see, is as good a rule in the one case as in the other, though we admit that no defender of the principle of letting things alone has in so many words asserted that Liverpool buyers or Continental spinners like to see the dead white of a bale of cotton relieved by samples of the soil of India. Meanwhile men like Mr. Cooper and a few others will obstinately go on questioning if this is a state of things that the trade ought to acquiesce in, and even from commercial circles there will come the question whether Mr. James was so far wrong after all.

One other question in which the Cawnpore Chamber takes a great interest is of more than local concern. The reluctance of the Cawnpore Municipality to provide the city with a decent supply of water has been overcome by the resolution of Sir Auckland Colvin, and the most unhealthy city in India will shortly have as good a water-supply as it need wish for. But the question of ways and means has remained as a disputatious outcome of the controversy, and here the Chamber, and we should say commercial opinion generally, is at issue with the Municipality. The later wish to impose an octroi-duty upon a number of products employed in the manufactures of the town. Coal, charcoal, hides, and skins, and leather have been included in the octroi schedule, and against this the Chamber has rightly protested. In the nature of things every one of these duties would be an impost upon trade. Cawnpore is a distributing centre for piece-goods and yarns, as it is a receiving centre for cotton, and seeds, and grain. But the coal and the hides and the leather that enter its gates go there, not to be distributed beyond the city, but to be consumed there or to be made up into manufactured articles. The schedule seems to have been devised in a singularly unenlightened way. A refund is given on hides and skins re-exported in their original state; but none is given upon them if they are made up in the form of boots or harness or leather goods generally. The Cawnpore Chamber is right in condemning the action of the Municipality as singling out a particular industry for special taxation. There is a feeling in the North-West Provinces that official opinion on these matters is not quite as sound as it might be. In the Central Provinces and in Bombay a more careful watch is set upon Municipalities who are given to raising money by doubtful methods. Mr. MacDonnell has lately had his eye upon a number of Central Provinces Municipalities whose octroi refunds show suspicious discrepancies, and he has called upon the district officers to closely watch the working of the refund system so as to see that the octroi duties are not allowed to become in practice imposts upon trade. At Cawnpore the taste for inequitable taxation is found in suspicious connection with culpable indifference to the health of the population. Sir Auckland Colvin will doubtless note the circumstance, and if he comes down upon the Municipality as severely for its violations of the principle of sound taxation as for its violation of the law of health, his action will be warmly approved of.

ON February 1, the Legal Professions Amalgamation Act came into operation at Melbourne, and a number of legal gentlemen of both branches applied before the Full Bench of the High Court for admission as barristers and solicitors. They were required to take both the oath of allegiance and of honesty. Formerly barristers were only required to take the oath of allegiance to the Crown, while solicitors swore also to "well and honestly demean themselves in the practice of the profession of an attorney, solicitor, and proctor to the best of their knowledge and ability." Now "barrister and solicitor" is the term substituted for attorney, solicitor, and proctor. But it must not be supposed that the members of the legal profession have accepted the new *regime* without a struggle. A Bar Association was formed to oppose the new order of things, and in several instances barristers returned briefs, refusing to appear with non-members. The result was that the solicitors dropped the associated barristers and retained non-members. Some of the associates expressed their determination not to work with non-members on any consideration, and in one case two associated barristers refused to work with their senior who was a non-member. The solicitor in the case got over the difficulty by retaining two non-members and the associates were defeated. Solicitors showed no desire to take their business away from associated barristers. They offered them briefs, but would accept no condition which they considered inimical to their clients. During the first few days the relations of the members of the Bar Association with the non-members became more and more strained. But within a week of the opening of the court after the vacation the Bar Association was disbanded. A full meeting of members determined by a large majority that the Association should be dissolved. They had drawn up a series of boycott rules, directed against practitioners who took advantage of the Legal Amalgamation Act to practice both as barristers and solicitors. But the Association was not able to hold out against the practical opposition of the attorneys who refused to recognise the association in any way. If an associated barrister refused to act with a non-member, the result invariably was that the former lost a brief. This was when the unhealthiness of the Association proclaimed itself. Associates did not like to see large fees going into the pockets of their opponents. So a modified form of boycotting was proposed—the operations to be levelled against "amalgams," as those who elected to practice in the dual capacity were called. Finally a complete disbandment was decided upon, and each individual is now free to pocket his fees and practice in conjunction with a non-associate or "amalgam" as may be desired, at the same time retaining his conviction of the soundness of the principles he has advocated. A special form of retainer by which associated barristers sought to absolve themselves from liability for negligence by contracting only to give such reasonable attention to a case as their other engagements would permit has also been abandoned. Though there is great soreness the two sections are now working quietly, but the formation of a college of justice to deal with the interests of both branches of the profession was to be discussed shortly after the last Australian mail left. Proposals to unite the two branches have several times been discussed in England, where the working of the new Act in Australia will be watched with the utmost interest.

SIR WILLIAM HENRY GREGORY, P. C., whose death was reported in our yesterday's telegrams, was one of the most active of the Governors of Ceylon, and though he retired in 1877 he re-visited that colony in subsequent years, and he was several times a welcome guest at Government House in Bombay. Born in 1817, Sir William was the grandson of the Right Hon. William Gregory, who was Under-Secretary of State for Ireland during the administration of Lord Liverpool. Whilst at Harrow he won the Peel Medal, a scholarship, and other prizes, and afterwards proceeded to Oxford, where his career was similarly successful. In 1842, when a casual vacancy occurred in the representation of the City of Dublin, he secured the seat in the Conservative interest, but was unable in the General Election five years later to regain it. For ten years he remained out of Parliament, and was then returned for County Galway as a Liberal-Conservative. Sir William was a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Galway, in which county he was born and had property. He also served as High Sheriff for the same county in 1849. He was a Trustee of the National Gallery, and in 1871 was sworn a member of the Privy Council for Ireland. A year later he was appointed Governor of Ceylon, and retired from Parliament, for five years successfully administering the affairs of that Crown Colony. Sir William restored many of the ancient structures of the Kandyan Kings, and greatly improved and beautified Kandy. He effected the restoration of the village tanks in the north central portion of the island, works which have restored to health and prosperity these famine and disease-stricken districts. He also built the museum at Colombo. On his retirement in 1877 he retired into private life and declined to re-enter Parliament.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to us on the day the last mail left London, refers to the growing impression that Parliament will be dissolved early in the year. The symptoms are regarded as unmistakeable. Conservative and Liberal Unionist agents are very busy, and it is understood that the opinion of experts is that no attempt will be made to carry the Irish Local Government, but that the Ministers will go to the country on the general results of their six years of office, and take the opinion of the country on what remains of their programme. A prosperity Budget, it is now pretty evident, cannot be calculated upon, and there is nothing to be gained in deferring the elections, while there is the risk that the dissensions in the extreme left of the Liberal Party may be given up and forgotten if time be given. The disappointing results of the appeal to the party feeling in the London County Council elections may however influence the Government, and teach a lesson of prudence. The Metropolitan elections, which were fought on party lines in the hope of smashing the Progressists, have resulted in increasing their majority to fifty members—an overwhelming preponderance in a Council numbering one hundred and forty. The anticipations of the party managers, who calculated on the majority being transferred to the other side, have been so disastrously nullified that there will probably be a considerable hesitation in giving heed to the advice of the experts to hasten the dissolution of Parliament.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR GEORGE GREAVES, who has always shown the keenest interest in the volunteer force, has lately intimated his desire that the volunteer force and the regulars shall be identified as much as possible, and with that view he expresses his wish that an officer representing each of the local corps shall be present on his arrival and departure from a station whenever this may be practicable.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR presided at a meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council in the Secretariat yesterday afternoon, when the Compulsory Vaccination Bill was read a third time, and passed.

HIS HIGHNESS the Rao of Cutch and suite will leave Bombay to-day for Cutch, by the British I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Karagola. The 5th Bombay Light Infantry will detail a guard-of-honor of 100 rank-and-file, under the command of a British officer, to parade at the Victoria Dock, at 11-45 a.m., to receive his Highness the Rao of Cutch. His Highness will be received with a general salute. A salute of 17 guns will be fired from the saluting battery at 12 noon to announce the departure of his Highness.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR GEORGE GREAVES, the Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army, will proceed to Aden on a tour of inspection, leaving Bombay on the 12th instant. After visiting Zaila, Bulhar, Berbera, &c., his Excellency leaves Aden on the 22nd, arriving in Bombay on the 27th idem.

IT is officially notified that Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, K.C.S.I., of the Bengal Civil Service, assumed charge of the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies under the usual salute on the afternoon of the 5th March.

THE rain which held off in the early part of the winter has now fallen very generally over Northern India, and the atmospheric disturbances have had the effect of giving a new short lease to the Calcutta cold weather. The nights in particular have been unusually cold, according to a local paper.

WE regret to learn of the very serious illness of Colonel Dodd, B.S.C., Superintendent of the N.-W.-P. Government Press at Allahabad. Colonel Dodd, who has completely broken down, will leave for England as soon as he is well enough to be moved.

THE peon, Karim Bux, who is charged with the cold-blooded murder of Mr. Dulpatrai, Subordinate Judge of Jacobabad, by shooting him, has retracted a confession of guilt he made, and now pleads that he killed has master accidentally.

IT is stated that, finding that the practice of his profession as a pleader in the Alipore courts was not sufficiently remunerative, a B. L. of the Calcutta University has abandoned law and started business as a grocer at Kalighat.

I WONDER, writes the Bombay correspondent of the *Indian Planters' Gazette*, if anyone has heard of the young officer who applied for leave on "urgent private affairs." He was asked to report what his affairs were, and replied that if the authorities kept him waiting like that they would cease to be "urgent," and if he told them what they were they would cease to be "private." Whether the young man got his leave or not, history doth not record. Which little *bene trovato* anecdote reminds one of the man who applied for urgent leave to go home and get married. This being considered a strong claim he was granted leave and went. But as he returned wifeless, the authorities got their backs up, and he was requested to explain his reasons in writing for obtaining leave under false pretences, and replied: "Sir,—In reply to your letter I have the honour to report that I was unfortunately unable to fulfil the object I had in view, as the young lady in question took a frivolous objection to my personal appearance, I have the honour, sir, to be your most obedient servant."

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE COUNTY COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

The corrected returns of the London County Council elections give the Progressists a majority of fifty with a gain of thirteen seats.

The Duke of Norfolk has been elected member of the Council for the City of London.

THE INDIAN OFFICERS' BILL.

The Indian Officers' Bill has passed all stages in the House of Lords.

ARMY RECRUITING.

The annual report of the Inspector for Army Recruiting states that thirty-six thousand men enlisted during the year 1891. The Inspector considers that nineteen is the best age at which to accept recruits. He strongly advises more gymnastics for recruits instead of the present monotonous drills.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

In the House of Commons, last night, the Hon. E. Stanhope, Secretary of State for War, in bringing forward the Army Estimates, said that the British Army in India and the Colonies was in a thoroughly efficient condition, and was the largest force that had been available since the Peninsular War.

He was, he said, willing to consider the advice given in the report of the Wantage Committee without depleting the Reserve or introducing an extensive pension system. The strength of the Reserve would, he said, reach eighty thousand in April, 1893.

Referring to the defences at home and abroad he said a vast improvement had taken place, and plans had been arranged for the proper defence of London.

Mr. Stanhope dwelt on the success of the Lee Mitford Rifle, and the use of smokeless powder, and referred to the improved barrack accommodation which had lately been provided. He hoped to be able shortly to provide soldiers with a free kit.

CHOLERA AT HERAT.

Advices have been received from Herat stating that cholera is raging there.

A VESSEL ABANDONED.

The British barque Invertrossachs, from Philadelphia and bound to Calcutta, has been abandoned at sea. Twenty-six of the crew were rescued by a passing steamer.

MAIZE EXPORTS FROM RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, MARCH 8.

The Government has issued an order permitting the export of maize from Youtais in the Caucasus.

THE STATE OF POLAND.

MOSCOW, MARCH 8.

A number of arrests have been made in various parts of Poland owing to fears of a rising.

THE SILVER QUESTION IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 7.

The House of Representatives has appointed three days, beginning on the 22nd inst., for the discussion of the Silver Question.

PURCHASE OF SILVER.

The Treasury purchased to-day 499,000 ounces of silver, at prices ranging from 90·75 to 91·09.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MARCH 8.

The s. s. Ravenna, with the English mails of the 26th ult., left here to-day, at 1 p.m., for Bombay.

The s. s. Ballaarat also sailed at one o'clock for Colombo and Australia.

THE FINANCIAL BUDGET FOR 1892-93.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 8.

The Secretary of State will probably draw Council Bills for about £1,670,000 in 1892-93.

The Government anticipate it will not be necessary to issue any public loan in India during the coming year, but an announcement on the subject will be made with even more than usual reserve, when the Financial Statement is presented, as the position is not such as to enable the Government to say definitely whether the loan is required or not.

THE CHIEF ENGINEER TO THE KASHMIR STATE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 8.

When Colonel De Bourbel vacates the post of Chief Engineer to the Kashmir State, the pay of the appointment will be reduced to Rs. 1,000 a month.

THE DEPUTY ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

Colonel Jennings, 6th Bengal Cavalry, took over charge of the office of Deputy Adjutant-General from Colonel Harris to-day. Colonel Harris proceeds on leave to-morrow, and will vacate his appointment permanently about the end of April.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 8.

The following appointments have been made:—

Major Hotham, to N. Battery, Royal Horse Artillery; Lieut. Westropp, Officiating Adjutant, 5th Bombay Infantry, *vice* Adjutant Chitty proceeded on furlough to England, and Lieut. Dickson, Officiating Quarter-Master.

The services of Major Ternan, Second-in-Command, 12th Bombay Infantry, has been placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment as Officiating Magistrate, Quetta.

Captain Mosse, Officiating Wing Commander, 20th Bombay Infantry, has been selected to officiate as Station Staff Officer, *vice* Major Kuper proceeded on furlough.

Major Bannatine Allason has been transferred to the 42nd Field Battery at Saint Thomas' Mount.

Lieutenant Glanville, 35th Field Battery, has been appointed third-class Station Staff Officer, at Ahmedabad, *vice* Lieutenant Knatchbull proceeded on furlough.

Captains Kenny and Carleton have been permitted to compete at the ensuing examination for admission to the Staff College.

THE LAND INDEBTEDNESS COMMISSION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 8.

The Deccan Agriculturist Relief Act Commission met at the Council Hall to-day, when the following evidence was taken:—

Mr. Machane, Mamlatdar of Karad, in the Satara district, said that the condition of the ryots in Satara is now better than formerly; they are becoming more and more solvent; and resort less to sowcars, and borrow from their brother agriculturists. The annual income-tax of the Karad Taluka amounted to Rs. 9,000. When the Act was introduced the people redeemed their mortgaged lands, but in some cases lands were redeemed by private arrangement. There is always enough to produce in the Karad taluka to pay the first instalment of the Government assessment. There are some inam villages in the Karad taluka, but it is not known whether the ryots in these villages are better off than in Government villages.

Mr. Khopkar, Mamlatdar, examined, said that the present condition of the ryots in Satara is better, and their old debts are cleared and lands have been redeemed. The ryots cannot borrow easily now, as they formerly could. Sale transactions are not frequent, but mortgages are. The Act has had the effect of relieving the ryots of their old debts. The sowcars formerly made the ryots sign bonds, which were not actually due. Much of the former indebtedness is due to the malpractices of the sowcars, who cheated the ryots. The sowcars are against the Act; they say they could not recover even the amount awarded by decrees of the court. The conciliation system is unavoidable owing to a paucity of good men. The village registration system is troublesome, and causes delay and expense. The village registrars harass the people, but the registration system is a protection against fraud and forgery. Witness said he would retain the registration system, and approved of Section 22 of the Act in the interests of the agriculturists. In Satara the sowcars rarely lend money on personal security only. There are some inam villages in the Satara taluka, but witness thinks they are much better off. The Inamdar, however, allows assessment to stand over for a long time.

Mr. Shane, Mamlatdar, in the Satara district, said that the agriculturists in Sholapur and Satara are little better in money than of the Khandeish and Nasik ryots. In the former places the ryots have no credit with the sowcars, but in the latter they have good credit. There ought to be some sort of banks or agencies. Most of the middle men between the larger sowcars and ryots have disappeared and lost their business, but now they are turned agriculturists. There is a check against recklessness in borrowing in the Deccan districts. The introduction of the Act into Khandeish and Nasik would do the ryots some good, but only for few. Witness did not think either the ryots or sowcars would be sorry if the Act were abolished. There would not be much fear of the Deccan agriculturists drifting back into their old state if certain provisions of the Act were embodied into the Civil Procedure Code. Witness further said he would abolish the conciliation and village registration systems. He would register all bonds, but paid registrars are not good. He would spare the village munsiff. Under the old Procedure, it was troublesome for the ryots to take advances from the Government, but last year a new Procedure was introduced of which the ryots avail more freely. The regularity with which Government recover all dues does not induce the ryot to go to sowcars.

Mr. Khandekar said that the agriculturists had less need of borrowing when they work more willingly and heartily and get sufficient produce. People wishing to lend money are now numerous. The Act has benefitted the ryots. The ryots now get the produce of their lands, formerly they used to give it away to the sowcars.

THE FANCY FETES AT MALABAR POINT.

THE four days fêtes were brought to a close last night, most satisfactorily for the charities that are to benefit by them, and most enjoyably for those who took part in the proceedings. Malabar Point, under the moonlight, or illuminated, always makes a pleasing picture; but it is a question if even at its gayest, when its rooms have been lit up to the full with chrystal candelabra, when ladies and gentlemen, clad in the costumes of every nation, have thronged every passage and verandah, it ever presented so fairy-like a spectacle as it did last night. The scene was one to be remembered. There were the neatly-decorated stalls, standing under trees, whose branches bore lanterns of various colours and all over the ground were scattered lamps of various hues. Through the branches could be seen the sea glistening in the moonlight, and over all feel the bright yet soft electric light. Through the grounds crowds of people, ladies and gentlemen, European and Native, moved slowly, while amongst them flitted sprightly Amazonians, and coquettish, picturesque Zingari. From dusk till nine o'clock, the "Crofters' Arms" had all the patronage, parties sitting in groups at *table d'hôte* dinner, and very enjoyable it proved, the Governor's band being in attendance. Thereafter the Zingari, Amazonians, Marguerites, great grand-mothers, Sisters of Mercy, betook themselves to their various posts, and all the business of the bazaar was resumed, while upstairs the concert in the *Café Chantant* was proceeded with. Bright and gay as a spectacle, the *cafe* proved a delightful lounge after the "quite too too" good bill of fare provided at the Arms, while listening to the "Musical Talent of Western India." The concert was all too short. The hour of music and singing passed much too quickly; but the *Café Chantant* again became the Theatre Royal, when a number of Parsee gentlemen, belonging to the Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club, assisted by Miss Frances Ross played "A Fish Out of Water," which was immediately followed by the Poona amateurs in "Crazed," which has held the boards of the Malabar Hill Temple of Thespis during these fetes.

It may be a long drive to Malabar Hill from the Fort and particularly for residents of Colaba, but last night's spectacle, and the enjoyment the fête afforded was well worth a longer drive. No one could deny that a more charming site for a fair of that sort could not be found in and around Bombay, and it will be found that, considering its proportions, no small sum of money will come to be divided amongst the charities of Bombay.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ravenna, with the English mails of the 26th ult., left Aden at one o'clock yesterday, and may be expected to arrive on Sunday evening. The Ravenna, which communicated at Aden with the Ballarat, brings the following passengers:—

From London:—Mr. E. G. Lees and Mr. H. Firth.

From Brindisi:—Mr. Corfield, Mr. Moir, Captain Day, Colonel Tremlow, Miss Pratt, Mr. J. B. Lee, Mr. Chalk, and Mr. Williams.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, FEB. 19.

WHEN you go to see a collection, or an Exhibition, or anything, go with a man who *knows*. This is a most excellent and useful piece of advice; it will save you the expense of a handbook for instance, and will prove a great deal more useful. A handbook is all very well, but a handbook tells one so very, very little. Now, the other day, I was privileged to form one of a little party at the National Gallery, conducted by a man who is that rare, *rarissime* person, a real art critic; a man who knows the history of art, the style of every artist, and the history of all the pictures—things that cannot get into handbooks, because no handbook is big enough to contain them. Such a man, mind, does not talk the petty jargon of to-day or yesterday; our plain language is good enough for him; he has no fads and fancies; good work he knows, and he can tell you where it is, and why it is good. He knows the technique, and he can draw and paint, but modestly; he does not call himself artist; but, as every true art critic must be, he is an artist through and through.

Here is one of the stories he told us. Those, who know it, are quite at liberty to ring the chestnut-bell and to pass on. There is a picture, which everybody knows, called the "Misers." I made the acquaintance of this picture when I was about eight years of age, because it was engraved in the *Penny Magazine*—this, my dear young friend, was at least a hundred and fity fyears ago. It was always attributed to Quintin Matsys. Very good. Now a certain student of the Flemish school some time since was studying a picture in Bruges, the painter of which was quite unknown, though his period and his school were easily ascertained. In one part of the picture was depicted an angel, seated, with the Book of Life open on his lap. Presently this student observed certain marks upon the page. He turned the picture upside down, and, to his great delight, read inscribed in the Book of Life, the name of the painter Cornelissen, his wife, and all his children. Who could have inscribed the whole of this family in the Book of Life except the artist himself? Therefore, he acquainted the owner of the picture with the name of its painter, thus revealed after three hundred years. Next, on visiting the National Gallery, it occurred to him, on looking at the "Misers," where packets of papers, deeds, &c., are painted in one part, that there might be found among them some similar revelation. He looked again turning the picture upside down. Among the bundles was the copy of a receipt for so much paid to the painter for this very picture. And the painter was *not* Quintin Matsys.

Here is another picture—everybody knows this as well—it is by Jan van Eyck. A husband is taking his wife by the hand in order to present her to two visitors, whose figures, as they advance up a long room, are shown in a mirror at the back. Now, this picture once belonged to Margaret of Austria, who sent it, as she thought, with a quantity of other treasures, to Spain. But the ship foundered at sea. So the picture was lost; it vanished for three hundred years. Now, on a certain Sunday morning in the month of June, and the year 1815, there was fought a great battle not far from Brussels, in which one Wellington pounded one Napoleon. Among the wounded was a young Scotch officer, who, after the battle, was carried to a neighbouring farmhouse, where he was carefully nursed until he recovered. Before going away, he naturally wished to show his gratitude in the usual manner. The farmer's wife, however, refused to take money, unless she could also give him something. "Then," he said, "let me take that queer old picture of the man and his wife and the mirror which hangs on the wall of my bedroom." So he did; and on its arriving in this country it was discovered to be the long-lost picture by Jan van Eyck, supposed to have gone down on board the Spanish ship. How was it that the picture was not packed with the rest? By special Providence no doubt. But in what form of special Providence? Not by the hand of the common thief, surely. Rogues do not, as a rule steal pictures. Valuable as they are, they are easily traced. Their value depends upon their being untouched and unhurt. Receivers of stolen goods do not care for the most priceless pictures; in fact, the more priceless they are—if there are degrees in pricelessness—the less do receivers value them. Your twopenny gaudy lithograph is more valuable to a receiver of stolen goods than even a Botticelli. Who then, stole it—say rather, who saved it? It was in this way as I read things that the special Providence worked.

History invented, observe, is very often history recovered. This Princess was one of those rare Princesses, who love poets and painters. She encouraged them. She gathered them abou ther. They found in her a generous patroness and protectress Among her *proteges*, was a young Flemish artist, whose name, and perhaps his works, have perished. This youth saw with dismay that some of the noblest treasures of his country were going off to Spain—Spain, the land of the persecutor; Spain, the land of the Grand Inquisitor—Spain, the country which he hated with a hatred worse than that of a Fenian. Among them was this great picture which he vainly strove to emulate. What could he do? How could he save it? Now, he was accustomed to carry pictures in and out of the palace. The act was certain to pass unobserved. He, therefore, brought in one of his own. He showed it to the Princess, who said it was—ahem!—well, passable. Then she bade the young man go home and work, when he would doubtless do better. Meantime he was not, she said, to waste his time in taverns, drinking and singing, nor in crowning himself with roses and dangling after the ladies, as too many young Flemings were prone to do. So he retired with humility and a profound reverence, and the air of a young man who had received sound medicine for his soul. But he passed through the hall where the varlets were laying the treasures—the gold and the silver cups, the carved cabinets, the rich carpets, the pictures, and the tapestry—in the great chests. And, quite unobserved, he substituted his own picture for that of the Jan van Eyck, and so marched out unchallenged, bearing his treasure under his arm wrapped in a crimson cloth. He hid the picture in a garret. He never ventured to tell anybody about it, not even his confessor. When he died it was found by his son and heir, who had no feeling for art, but loved more substantial and solid things, and had gone into business in the wool trade, with an important branch and valuable connections in London. So it remained in the garret until the second owner died, when the cook, who slept in the garret, said it had been given to her, and took it away when she married the butler. This interesting couple had saved a little money by ways well-known and recognised in the service, and took a dairy farm near a village, called Waterloo. Here they made excellent cheeses till they died. And here the picture hung until the battle, as you have heard. This, you see, is a very interesting story, and shows the danger of keeping a Grand Inquisitor.

If I have one conviction stronger than any other, it is that there is no man now living, no man that ever lived, no class of men that ever lived, who can safely be trusted with unrestrained and unlimited power. The history of the world is the history of the abuse of power by those, who have been trusted with it, or have acquired it by force of arms or persuasive tongue. The man in authority must be restrained. He must be limited and bounded and hedged in. He must be restrained by the terms of his commission, by the exercise of public opinion. He must be controlled and held back by the presence of juniors, whose authority, nearly equal to his own, must be as clearly defined. No man must ever be allowed unlimited power of reward or of punishment. If he is an employer of labour, he should be made to publish, for all the world to see, what his wages mean compared with his profits. If he is a king, he must be limited by a a Parliament; if he is a Parliament, he must be taught reason by the fierce light of open debate, publicity, and impending Dissolution. Next week, I will, perhaps, give one or two new illustrations, by certain recently disclosed facts, of the reasons and weight of this conviction. Meantime, consider these general facts. The unrestrained autocrat, say, of Rome—as in the leading case of Nero—tortures, burns, beheads his people out of mere wanton cruelty. The doctrinaire demagogue—say Robes pierre—sends innocent people to the guillotine by thousands.

Our own manufacturer, till he was compelled by Act of Parliament to cease, employed tender children of six, twelve—fourteen—sixteen hours a day, and was not ashamed. Did not John Bright himself fiercely protest against the Factory Acts? The sweater of needlewomen grinds them down to elevenpence half-penny a day. The small shopkeeper makes his girls stand for fourteen long hours behind the counter. The publisher, who is not forced to have his accounts audited, habitually, systematically, and without scruple, cheats the author by overstating the cost of production and by putting in his own lists and columns—where the things cost him nothing—the money charged for advertisements. All these people, you see, have got power, and they use it without scruple, and without conscience. Scruples, indeed, are with most men things imposed from the outside, when they interfere with money-getting. Lastly, there is the power exercised by lawyers. They can charge just exactly what they please. The iniquity of making the defeated party pay the costs of the action is the chief cause of their having this power. It is so gross an iniquity—it carries with it such a frightful irresponsible power—that the nation ought to rise up as one man and demand with one voice that it should henceforth cease. There has lately been published a case in which, for a disputed debt of 41*l.*, the enormous sum of 800*l.* has been spent in law costs. Everybody knows such cases. I remember one in which I was indirectly concerned. The losing side—which, as I still think, was the side of right and justice—had to pay 100*l. with costs.* That is to say, they paid 500*l.* for the privilege of defending what they thought an unjust claim.

As the thing is now worked, nobody knows when he embarks in a law action what expenses and loss he may incur. Suppose he fights a great corporation. His case may be taken up for appeal on this or that pretence. If he loses in the end, he has to pay the whole of the enormous costs. Fancy fighting a great water company up to the House of Lords and losing your case? Therefore, nobody does fight great corporations, and tyrannies multiply. Now, suppose each side had to pay his own costs; a man would then go to his solicitor and make a bargain with him to carry the case through for so much. Every man ought, of course, to be able to get justice for nothing, and in an ideal State, the courts would sit from day to day all the year round hearing cases for nothing. None of us will live to see that day. But we may dream of it.

Reply to an American boy, named Fred Orr, who asks for an authograph, saying that he has already got those of Oliver Wendell Holmes, W. D. Howelles, Robert Louis, Stevenson, and many others:

Dear Fred Orr,
Since you've autographs a score
And more
From this and that Atlantic shore;
With Oliver Wendell and W. D.
And Robert Lou-ee,
What do you want with me?
You should now give o'er,
And ask for no more,
But contentedly shut up your book and its store;
Till such time as your own—
Young Fred Orr—
Name, now little known—
Young Fred Orr—
Shall be equal to the best—
Shall have outstripped all the rest
Of the autographs on which you fondly pore.
Then you'll wonder how you came
To ask for such and such a name:
You will smile and you will laugh
When the story you relate,
How you asked the autograph
Of the man you thought so great.
Then, with Tom and Dick and Bob.
And the unconsidered mob,
This poor old name of mine, forgotten quite,
Will serve your maids the kitchen fire to light.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

OUR London correspondent, writing on the 19th ult., says:—Mr. Henniker Heaton's correspondence with Lord Salisbury and other Ministers conveying an offer to guarantee the Government against any loss consequent on the establishment of Imperial penny postage has been printed. Last session, as Mr. Henniker Heaton points out in a letter to the *Times*, he exposed the "scandalous arrangements" under which we paid the French and Italian Governments about £100,000 a year for carrying our mails across their territories. It was shown that these two Foreign Governments gave their railway companies £40,000 a year, and pocketed the trifling balance of £60,000—"to which," says Mr. Heaton, "they had no more right than my cook has to embezzle three-fifths of the money entrusted to her for household purposes." The result of the action taken by the authorities of St. Martins le Grand to alter this extraordinary bargain has been to reduce the amount by the prodigious sum of £7,300! Naturally Mr. Heaton is very indignant at such a sorry termination of the negotiations he suggested. Fortunately he is not a man to be easily discouraged, and he will go on pegging away until he achieves his enlightened purpose.

That disciple of Mr. Holt-Hallett, Mr. Provand, who, if I remember rightly, had a sharp encounter with the late Sir George Campbell last session on the subject of Indian mill labour, is this afternoon asking Mr. Curzon to lay upon the table a copy of the regulations which were to be prepared by the Government of India "relating to the Factory Act, which became law in India on the 1st of January last."

The Anti-Opium Party profess to be jubilant at the course of events. The valiant Mr. Caine has, I see from the Liverpool papers, been boasting in that city that he and his friends have compelled the Government to close every opium-smoking den throughout the length and breadth of India. Sir Joseph Pease intends asking Mr. Curzon if he can state the number of acres licensed for poppy cultivation in Bengal in each year from 1880-81 to 1889-90, both inclusive; the number included in the revised estimate for 1890-91 and in the budget estimate for 1891-92; the amount of Malwa revenue included in the revised estimate of Rx. 5,680,300 for 1890-91 and the amount of Malwa revenue included in the budget estimate for 1891-92 of Rx. 5,318,000.

Sir Richard Temple has framed the following question which he hoped to put this afternoon:—To ask the Under-Secretary of State for India whether it is true as stated in the *St. James's Gazette* of 18th February in an article entitled "India for the Indians" that in regard to the recruitment for the provincial or local services in India, Lord Cross and his advisers have departed from the recommendation of the Public Service Commission; that the appointments which are now to be opened to the Provincial Service are to be strictly reserved for natives of India: and that not only a third of the Judgeships but one-sixth of the Collectorships will be filled by natives.

Mr. William Digby, C.I.E., has been invited by the Liberals of South Islington to be their candidate at the General Election. The present member, Sir Albert Rollit, is both moderate and popular, and unless there is a strong wave of Liberalism passing over the electorate when the dissolution takes place I should say that it will not be easy to dislodge him from his seat. Sir Albert Rollit is not one of the least useful members of the House of Commons, and it is pretty certain that if he does not come back as member for South Islington he will soon find some other constituency ready to return him.

The Royal Commission for the Chicago Exhibition, acting, I believe, upon a suggestion of the Indian Committee, are forwarding full details by this week's mail to various high authorities and public bodies in India. It is announced that applications for space from Indian exhibitors will be received after the date given in the prospectus, February 29, 1892, subject of course to space being available. Sir Frank Forbes Adam has become a member of the Indian Committee, which, as I have previously mentioned, is very desirous that our Eastern Empire shall make a good display.

BOMBAY RACES.

THE extra day's racing was held under auspicious circumstances, the entries for the six events on the card being very good. The first surprise of the day was the unexpected overthrow of Haughty Boy in the "Free Handicip." He was made hot favourite, but he made no show in the race from start to finish. The race between the top weight and Burmah was of an exciting character, and Mr. Cooverjee Ardesir's pretty little black Arab won a splendid race. The downfall of Humdanee in the second race was undoubtedly accounted for by her turning the corner so widely, and losing quite three lengths. In "The Bookmakers' Purse" there was another upset of the favourite. Plebeian did well enough until the last three furlongs, when the length of the race told on him, and he fell badly off. The series of surprises that characterised the day's sport did not end with the third race. Dick Turpin was made hot favourite for the "Selling Race," but Mr. Eduljee's successful Alert again proved himself to be a reliable horse, and came home in a canter. In the "Gymkhana Purse" it was thought that Gazee was holding back too long, but when called upon he answered, and after a pretty race he won easily by a length. In the "Free Handicap for all Horses" Moab was scratched. The order of the day was again resumed in the downfall of Landshark, but no one expected after her recent performances that Minnehaha would win such a hollow race.

1st RACE.—"Free Handicap."—For all ponies, 5 furlongs.

Mr Cooverjee Ardeseer's bk a p Burmah, 9st 3lb, Gibbs	1
Mr Woolmer's b a p Minton, 10st 2lb, Owner	2
Mr Clarke's b a p Superiority, 8st 12lb, Kendall	3
Mr Cursetjee's g a p Haughty Boy, 9st 5lb, Robinson	0
Mr S A W's b a p Star, 7st 10lb, Ebrahim	0
Abdool Rehman Hajee's b a p, Masoot, 7st 3lb, Luchman	0
Mr Chamundi's g a p Common, 7st 7lb, Owner	0

Betting: 12 to 1 against Star; 8 to 1 against Superiority; 2 to 1 against Haughty Boy; 4 to 1 against Minton, 5 to 1 against Burmah; and 10 to 1 against Common.

After a couple of false starts the field got away in rather straggling order. Star immediately showed out with Haughty Boy about a length behind. At the three-furlong post, Minton and Burmah came out of the crowd and rapidly overhauled the favourite and Star, and came round the home turn neck and neck. A splendid race ensued down the straight which resulted in a win for Burmah by a good length, Superiority a very poor third. Time—1 min. 6½ secs.

2ND RACE.—For Maiden Galloways. Distance 1 mile.

H H Aga Khan's b a gal Bismarck, 9st 2lbs, Oomer	1
Mr Maxwell's b a gal Warwick, 10st 13lb, Thompson	2
Mr Framjee Dorabjee's b a gal Humdanee, 10st 7lbs, Mr May	3
Jassim bin Dakhiel's b a gal Imperator, 10st, Ebrahim	0
Ali bin Taleb's g a gal Manchester, 8st 13lbs, Luchman	0
Mr S A W's ch a gal Damascus, 10st 4lbs, Kendall	0

Betting: 3 to 1 against Warwick; 12 to 1 against Imperator; even against Humdanee; 5 to 1 against Bismarck; and 12 to 1 against Manchester and Damascus.

A good start was effected and the field did not separate until they had run a couple of furlongs, when the favourite and Bismarck attended, by Warwick, came to the front and raced in that order to the home turn, when they were on pretty even terms, Humdanee slightly ahead. Bismarck got the inside place and turned the corner well, but the favourite went very wide and lost quite three lengths. He was unable to make up the loss, and Bismarck came in half a length ahead of Warwick, one length separating second and third. Time—1 min. 53½ secs.

3RD RACE.—"The Bookmakers' Purse. For all Arabs.

Mr Moocool Shah's ch a h Visitor, 9st 12lbs., Thompson	1
Aga Jungee Shah's ch a h Red Jacket, 9st. 10lbs., Pillaji	2
Mr Farmer's b a h Plebeian, 10st. 3lbs., Mr May	3
H H Aga Khan's bn a h Aberdeen, 9st. 5lbs., Oomer	0
Mr Newton's ch a h Jassim, 10st. 3lbs., Luchman	0
Mr Ali bin Taleb's ch a gal Cocab, 9st. 10lbs., C B Mahomed	0

Betting: 12 to 1 against Aberdeen, Cocab, and Red Jacket; 6 to 1 against Jassim; even against Plebeian; and 4 to 1 against Visitor.

Plebeian bolted straight to the front and held her position for a couple of furlongs, when the favourite was joined by Aberdeen and Visitor. Aberdeen soon parted company, and left Visitor both contesting the race with Plebeian, the latter at the home turn showed signs of distress and Red Jacket took its place. Visitor won by one length and a half; two lengths between second and third. Time—2 min. 37 secs.

4TH RACE.—"Selling Race."—Distance ¾ mile.

Mr Bamonjee Eduljee's ch a h Alert (Rs. 900), 7st 12lbs, A Wahed	1
Messrs M and F's b a h Barnum (Rs. 1,200), 8st 4lbs, Kendall	2
Mr Framjee Dorabjee's ch a h Dick Turpin (Rs. 1,100), 8st 6lbs, Robinson	3
Mr Farmer's ch a h Sunbeam (Rs. 1,000) 8st 2lbs, Ahmed	0
Aga Jungee Shah's b a h Narrow Escape (Rs. 800), 7st 8lbs, Pillajee	0
H H Aga Khan's b a h Tenebruse (Rs. 1,000), 8st 2lbs Oomer	0
Mahomed Aga's b a h Moosheer. (Rs. 1,000), 8st 2lbs, Shumky	0
Abdool Rahman Haji's ch a gal Munsoor (Rs. 1,000), 8st 2lbs., Luchman	0
Ali bin Ameer's b a h Holkar (Rs. 1,000), 8st 2st, Ebrahim	0
Mr Ali Abdoola's b a h Miner (Rs. 900), 7st 12lbs, C B Mahomed	0
Aga Javad bin Mahomed g a c Kohinoor (Rs. 800), 7st 8lbs Noor Mahomed	0

Betting: 8 to 1 against Sunbeam; 2 to 1 against Dick Turpin; 10 to 1 against Narrow Escape, Tenebruse, and Holkar; 20 to 1 against Moosheer and Kohinoor; 12 to 1 against Barnum and Miner; and 3 to 1 against Alert.

Five false starts were made before the field got away in order. The favourite and Alert showed out of the crowd at the five-furlong post, with Kohinoor also well to the fore. At the corner Alert answered to the call of her jockey and immediately showed a clean pair of heels to the field. Barnum had overtaken Kohinoor and in the straight also succeeded in passing Dick Turpin and coming in second. Four lengths between first and second, and one length between second and third. Time—1 min. 17½ secs.

5TH RACE.—"Gymkhana Purse."

Mr Framjee Dorabjee's b a p Gazee, 9st 9lbs, Robinson	1
Aga Jungee Shah's b a p Success, 10st 8lbs, Pillajee	2
Mr Moochool Shah's s g a gal Speed of Thought, 10st, Aga S Shah	3
Capt George's g cb p How's That, 8st 9lbs, Gibbs	10
Mr S A W's g a p Rosy Morn, 7st 11lbs, Kama	0
Capt Gordon's g a p Cassidy, 10st, Owner	0
Mr Cursetjee's ch a p Carbine, 8st 10lbs, Jessa	0
Mr Lyttleton's g a gal Soheil, 11st 1lbs, May	0
Mr Trevor's b n a p Obeyda, 11st 2lbs, Woolmer	0
Mr Woolmer's ch c m Mistletoe 8st 3lbs, Ebrahim	0

Betting: 2 to 1 against Gazee; 15 to 1 against Speed of Thought and Rosy Morn; 8 to 1 against Success; 10 to 1 against How's That; 16 to 1 against Cassidy; 20 to 1 against Carbine; 6 to 1 against Soheil; 4 to 1 against Obeyda; and 5 to 1 against Mistletoe.

The race was perfectly open until the last four furlongs, the field keeping fairly well together. The first to come to the front was Success and Speed of Thought, Gazee the favourite laying behind. Up to the home turn it looked like a win for Success but in the straight, Gazee showed pace, and within the ropes was on even terms with Success. The favourite answered, and after a pretty race came home one length ahead, three length separating Success and Speed of Thought. Time—2 min. 59 secs.

6TH RACE.—"Free Handicap."—5 Furlongs.

Aga Coochickshah's b aus m Minnehaha, 8st 8lb, C B Mahomed	1
Col Moore's h aus g Assurance, 9st 3lb, Gibbs	2
Hon J Garstin's ch w m Creania, 7st 8lb	3
Mr Woolmer's b e m Stourbay, 11st 7lb, Owner	0
Capt Peyton's b w g Landshark II, 8st 10lb, Robinson	0
Mr Locke's b w g Moab, 8st 6lb, Bowen	0

Betting: 4 to 1 against Creania, Stourbay, and Assurance; 6 to 4 against Landshark II.; and 5 to 1 against Minnehaha.

After a false start Minnehaha got from the post with a long lead which she increased until within the straight, when Assurance put on pace and attempted to take the race. Minnehaha immediately answered to her jockey and came in with ease three lengths ahead, the same distance separating Assurance and Stourbay. Time—1 min. 2 secs.

FROM the return showing the number of cattle destroyed by tigers and cheetahs in the Madras Presidency during the quarter ending December 31st, 1891, we find the totals are as follows:—656 bullocks, 752 cows, 236 calves, 135 buffaloes, 105 sheep and 103 goats. The two West Coast Districts, South Canara and Malabar, have suffered most severely from the depredations of wild beasts and between them make up more than three-quarters of the whole total, the mortality being in South Canara: 330 bullocks, 342 cows, 143 calves and 52 buffaloes, in Malabar: 226 bullocks, 285 cows, 49 calves and 51 buffaloes. Madura, Jeypore, Vizagapatam, Cuddapah and Godavery come next in the order given but, of course, a long way behind the two West Coast Districts. Madras Town, Anantapur, Tanjore, Trichinopoly and the Nilgiris show an absolutely clear sheet.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As a means of evincing the public satisfaction at the honour conferred upon us by the visit of his Excellency the Viceroy by some method which will afford pleasure and entertainment to all classes of the community, it has been suggested to me that a display of fire-works should be arranged for while his Excellency is here. I am authorized to state that his Excellency the Governor will contribute the sum of Rs. 500 towards the funds required for the purpose, and with a subscription list thus headed it will not, I hope, be difficult to raise them. May I ask gentlemen and ladies who are disposed to follow this example to favour me by sending me their contributions at an early date. Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 10,000 will be needed, and I hope the display may surpass those which have been exhibited on previous occasions.—Yours, &c.,

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the
City of Bombay.

March 8.

THE RECENT FATAL BOILER ACCIDENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the interests of the public I hope that the finding of the Coroner's jury will not be accepted by the executive authorities as a final decision on the death of the unfortunate fireman Rust, who was scalded to death by the upsetting of the boiler at Fillis' Circus. The statement made by the Inspector of Steam Boilers, who, presumably, examined and passed the boiler in question, its foundations, connections, &c., that the boiler was properly and safely fixed, this statement being given in the face of the fact that the boiler capsized and killed the man, cannot be accepted by any person having practical knowledge and experience of the methods used in setting steam-boilers. A notable percentage of steam-boiler accidents has been caused by careless setting on bad foundations, and as a marine and mechanical engineer of over thirty years' experience I most unhesitatingly say that the placing the boiler on wooden blocks, which actually burned away before the eyes of the mechanics or engine-attendants, notwithstanding that water was kept thrown on them was an act of either great negligence, or great ignorance, or both. And, again, who surveyed and passed the boiler as being properly and securely set?

It was stated in evidence that the deceased had pressed with considerable force the rake or slice, or whatever firing tool he was using in drawing his fire, and that this caused the boiler to capsize. It was evidently the intention of the persons giving this evidence to impress the Coroner's jury with the belief that unnecessary force had been used, and that the accident was the deceased's own fault. Any one who has even the slightest knowledge of the working of a steam-boiler should know that at times very considerable force has to be used to remove "clinker" from the furnace bars, and this especially when cleaning and drawing the fires; and it seems the deceased was engaged in the latter operation when the boiler capsized. It is necessary to use this amount of force, and it is ridiculous to say that a boiler should not be fixed in such a manner as to render it impossible for it to capsize whilst this necessary force is being used. The boiler should have been placed on a proper cast-iron foundation, or failing that on a solid bed of concrete and brick on edge.

It is not for me to say who is or who is not to blame, or if the whole system of boiler surveys and (so-called) "engineer's certificates" is or is not radically wrong. In the interest of the public, speaking with several years' experience as a Marine Chief Engineer, and as the author of a work on the care and management of steam-boilers and engines; also as holding a first-class Marine and Boiler Act Certificate, and as having had, including my apprenticeship, over thirty years' experience in my profession, I say that it is imperative on Government to hold a further enquiry as to the death of that poor man.—Yours, &c.,

ENGINEER.

LADIES AND THE Y. M. C. A.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The following is an extract from the Y. M. C. A. Notes, which appeared in the last issue of the *Bombay Guardian*:—Some surprise is expressed at the fact that our lady-friends are shut out from so many of the lectures and other meetings which are held from time to time at the Apollo Bunder Rooms. This is an old-time grievance which has been revived this week because of Mr. Keith's promised lecture on "Mackay of Uganda." The columns of the *Bombay Guardian* have made us somewhat familiar with the life history of that modern Christian hero, and I think it is but fair that the ladies should have an opportunity of hearing what Mr. Keith has to tell regarding that noble life. I think that in this respect at least the Grant Road committee are in advance of their Apollo Bunder colleagues, for the former invariably open their doors to the "better half of man," and are grateful for their presence. Amen, and so may it be."

I quite agree with the writer of the above, and consider that the time has arrived when the subject should be more publicly discussed; inasmuch as the idea to exclude ladies almost entirely from our meetings appears to be gaining ground. Some selfishness is apparent in this, for in the programme issued for the current month, I notice that not one of the Friday evening meetings is open to ladies. This surely needs remedying. It may be that the presence of ladies seals the lips of young men who might otherwise take part in the meetings, but I do not think this can really be, for the young men are quite as bashful in the absence of ladies as when they are present.

At the first of the three lectures announced for the month, the attendance was by no means large, but I feel certain that had it been open to our fair friends as well, the lecturer's heart would have been gladdened by a larger and perhaps more appreciative audience. It is to be hoped that the committee will see to it, that the remaining lectures by the Rev. R. M. Gray and the popular Rev. J. Baume are not restricted for the sole pleasure and benefit of the young men; and that the fair sex be accorded some more gallant treatment, than has hitherto been meted out to them by the Y. M. C. A. authorities at

APOLLO BUNDER.

March 7.

THE CANTONMENT BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I think I saw, some little time back, in your paper, that the passing of the New Cantonment Act into law had been postponed for another year, in order to afford Government time to obtain the opinions of their Collectors, &c., on the different provisions of the Act. What interests me—and others in my position—most, are the rules relating to the occupancy of bungalows within Cantonment limits, by others than those belonging to the Military profession.

In this station, any one (not a military man) occupying a bungalow within the Cantonment limits, is called upon by the Station Staff Officer to furnish a written agreement to vacate the same, at twenty-four hours' notice, whenever it may be required for a military officer. As Chapter V. of the old Cantonment Act did not receive the sanction of Government, this demand on the part of the Station Staff Officer is extra-judicial as it were, as he has no legal right to demand the same.

Many years ago, on my first coming to this station, I occupied a bungalow, which had been lying vacant for about a year or more; and when I had only been there for about five weeks, I think, I was called upon by the then Station Staff Officer to vacate the same, as it was required for a Commissariat Officer.

Not requiring such a large bungalow, and thinking he had every right to make the demand, I did so. The Commissariat Officer came into the bungalow about a week after I left; stayed there six weeks or two months, and then left. The house remained vacant after that, for a long time before it was occupied again. Now this was literally taking the bread out of the landlord's mouth as it were; as by losing me he lost a permanent and regular tenant. I remember the poor man complaining to me about it with tears in his eyes. This is an instance of the loss sustained by landlords of houses within Cantonment limits.

Can you, or any of your readers, let me know what the provisions of the new Act are regarding the occupancy of houses within the Cantonment by non-military tenants?

As several of the Cantonment stations are also centres of trade, and are resorted to by the European agent of large mercantile houses in Bombay and elsewhere, I think the Chambers of Commerce should be consulted regarding this portion of the Act; so that they may see that fair-play is granted to their portion of the community.—Yours, &c.,

Ahmednugger, February 24.

A SUBSCRIBER.

DANTE AND VIRAF.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Sanjana's remarks in your to-day's issue on my paper are quite unjust. He accuses me of plagiarism from the mere fact of a short abstract of my paper appearing in your issue of Thursday last. Let me say at once that I have named in my paper in question both Dr. Haug and M. Barthelemy. I have paid my tribute of respect to the German scholar and have appreciated the work of M. Barthelemy. Again I have quoted in the end of my paper a para. from the French translator on the very subject of "Isaiah." Mr. Sanjana, before trying to run down my paper ought to have waited till he had seen the whole paper, published in the journal of the Society. I have not called and do not call my paper to be one of an unusual original scientific research. But I claim without the least fear of being contradicted that no scholar has entered so deeply into the details of the subject with full quotations from the Pehlvi and Italian works as I have done. The learned president in his very interesting remarks, observed that he had read of the parallelism but that I had gone into interesting details. My learned friend Dr. Gerson Da Cunha said the same thing in his remarks. Your contemporary said the same thing in a para. on the subject of the paper. There is nothing new, therefore, in Mr. Sanjana's saying that Dr. Haug was the first scholar to refer to the subject. In my paper I have named all the three scholars, Pope, Haug, and Barthelemy referred to by Mr. Sanjana. He says a good deal about the spelling of the word "Serosh," which he thinks I have plagiarised from M. Barthelemy. Poor argument that hangs upon trifles! In the abstract of my paper appearing in your contemporary the word is spelt "Seraosh." My attention has been just called to Mr. Sanjana's letter. I have not the manuscript of my paper by me, and so I am not in a position to say how I have spelt the word there. In conclusion, let me say, Sir, that I do not presume to teach anything to scholars like Dr. Haug and my learned friend M. Barthelemy, and least of all to scholars like Mr. Sanjana, who presume to aim at "works of original scientific research."—Yours, &c.,

March 7. JIVANJI JAMSHEDJI MODI.

INCOME-TAX REPAYMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is not, we believe, generally known that shareholders in some Indian railways, the dividends of which are paid in London, are entitled to recover income-tax upon these dividends, even when their income from every English source is above £400.

We have asked the Inland Revenue to supply us with a list of such railways, but they have refused, or we should have been pleased to give it for the benefit of your readers. The only way, therefore, is to make a claim to Somerset House upon dividends and annuities received from all Indian railways without any exception. This we shall be glad to do for any persons sending us particulars of such dividends.

As to other securities, we get back the income-tax, wholly or in part, upon all incomes under £400 a year, and in this way have obtained refunds for more than two thousand clients residing in India, the Colonies, and abroad.—Yours, &c.,

THE INCOME-TAX REPAYMENT AGENCY.
25, Colville Terrace, London, W.

OUTRAM AND TRAMWAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Is not your correspondent from Florence in error when he tells us in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 5th instant that Sir James Outram was the originator of the tramway? I find in Dr. Brewer's Dictionary of Phrase and Fable," page 905, Tramway—"a contraction of Outram-way; so called from Benjamin Outram who, in 1800, used stone sleepers at Little Eton, Derbyshire, instead of timber, to support the ends of rails at their juncture." If Dr. Brewer is correct it is certainly strange that "the largest and best Encyclopaedias (dated 1860)" make no mention of the origin of the word tramway.

The story of Sir James Outram laying down tramway at the time of the Mutiny is on the face of it too absurd to be worthy of belief. Fancy laying down tramways in 1857 to move stores up-country to the base of operation.—Yours, &c., L.

March 7.

WHEAT AND SEED EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA.

MR. G. W. BRASHER, of Calcutta, sends us the following returns of exports of wheat and seeds from Calcutta:—

Exports of Wheat from Calcutta during February 1892.

	Tons.
London	700
Hamburg	1,150
Marseilles	11
Total...	1,861

Total 1,861 tons against nil during February 1891.

EXPORTS DURING 11 MONTHS.

	Tons.
1st April 1891 to 29th February 1892	227,584
" 1890 " 1891	65,273
" 1889 " 1890	75,666

SHIPPERS.

	11 Months. Tons.
Messrs. Ralli Brothers	108,572
Ernsthausen & Co.	34,608
Kelly & Co.	22,891
Pebrie, Turner & Co.	20,095
R. G. Palmer & Co.	19,397
Hoyle & Co.	7,519
Petrococtern Bros	7,086
A. H. Brandt	2,438
E D. Sassoon & Co.	1,995
Schroeder Smith & Co.	1,597
Shaw Wallace	800
Sundry Shippers	586
Total...	227,584

DESTINATIONS.

	Tons.
To London	90,268
Liverpool	25,369
Hull	18,321
Port Said	3,090
Antwerp	62,973
Hamburg	25,416
Bremen	1,586
Dunkirk	500
Trieste	51
Marseilles	11
Total...	227,584

Export of Linseed from Calcutta during February 1892.

Via Canal.	Tons.	Via Cape.	
To London	3,520	America	850
Liverpool	200		
Hamburg	74		
Australia	30		
Total...	3,824	Total...	850

Total 4,674 tons against 24,954 tons during February 1891.

EXPORTS DURING 12 MONTHS.

	Tons of which	Via Canal. Tons.	Via Cape. Tons.
1st March '91 to 29th Feb. '92	293,489	227,617	65,892
" 90 " 91	250,629	189,257	61,372
" 89 " 90	248,006	102,973	145,033
" 88 " 89	281,565	141,142	140,423
" 87 " 88	284,817	148,438	136,379

Average of 5 years........271,701 tons.

SHIPPERS—1891-92.

	Tons.
Messrs. Ralli Brothers	97,773
Ernsthausen and Co.	50,982
Pebrie, Turner and Co.	47,338
Kelly and Co.	36,357
Hoyle and Co.	26,645
R. G. Palmer and Co.	71,967
Petrococtern Brothers	9,850
A. H. Brandt	4,207
Howe Balch and Co.	1,894
F. W. Heilgers and Co.	1,832
Blackwood B. and Co.	1,791
Shaw Wallace	690
Sundry Shippers	2,253
Total...	293,489

DESTINATION.

	1891-92	1890-91	1889-90	1888-89	1887-88
To The United Kingdom	235,450	189,192	194,083	228,122	243,862
The Continent	51,229	21,124	15,642	15,318	8,255
America	6,234	39,756	37,743	37,344	32,622
Australia	576	557	538	481	78
Total	293,489	250,629	248,006	281,565	284,817

GEO. W. BRASHER.
Calcutta, 102, Clive Street, 5th March, 1892.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 8th March, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	7	5	10 p.m.	16	23
Teheran	8	2	36 p.m.	..	25
Suez	8	2	40 p.m.	..	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 8th March, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	36	–	4
" Kurrachee	..	10	–	1
" Madras	..	21	–	1

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE decision of the Calcutta Turf Club in the matter of the objection raised by the owners of Pickle to the final placing of Mite as third in the race for the Civil Service Cup, will commend itself to the sporting world, observes a contemporary. The Calcutta stewards could not reasonably interfere with the action of their fellow stewards at Lucknow, though the delay in settling the original controversy was to be deplored. It is admitted on all hands that Mite was third, and we fail to see how injustice has been done to anyone by the pony being thus placed. If there had been any doubt as to whether Mite or Pickle lay next to Halcyon at the conclusion of the race it would be possible to manufacture a grievance out of the judge's vacillation; but there never was any such doubt, as all who saw the finish know perfectly well. A suggestion has been made that a paid judge might be imported every racing season to attend all the important meetings, but this would be an expensive luxury. Even paid judges are not always capable of giving right decisions. A case is on record in Australia, where a well-known dealer had two horses, a good one and a bad one. The former he disposed of on racing terms to a friend, and both chanced to start shortly afterwards in the same race. The judge got confused between the two in some strange way, and though the good horse won he put up the number of the other, who was, like Dora II. at Lucknow, almost last. He refused to alter his decision and narrowly escaped lynching. Needless to say his services were at once dispensed with, though his verdict stands good to this day.

AN interesting side issue, writes the *Pioneer*, has been raised in the controversy between the Bombay Corporation and the Local Government on the subject of the management of the Bombay police. In a letter to the address of the Local Government thanking Lord Harris for acceding to the request for an interview, the President of the Municipality observed that as the proposed interchange of views would be merely preliminary, the Deputation would much prefer that no reporters should be present. The admission of the press, Mr. Cotton remarked, would be "inconvenient." To this Lord Harris replied, that in his experience the presence of the press "has never been inconvenient where matters of public interest and everyday discussion are under consideration." However, his lordship went on to say, as the public were already in possession of the views of the Government on the police question, and as the Corporation "had doubtless some good reason for their preference for a meeting of a private nature," he was willing to accede to their wish. There can be no question who got the best of this bout, whether we look at the matter from the point of view of principle or of mere controversy. It is impossible to conceive any good reason why an interview, in which the constitution and management of a body of city police was to be discussed, should not have been published in the newspapers. If the public conclude from the correspondence that the Bombay councillors had something to say or to propose which they feared the public might not altogether like, it will be nothing but natural. Mystery in such a case can only give rise to misunderstanding and misconception.

AT the enquiry held on Friday into the outbreak of the convicts in the Akyab jail the fact was elicited that five Burmese prisoners, who are blacksmiths by trade, were the chief ringleaders in the rising. They appear to have acted under the impression that, once they were released, the Minlaung would, as king, lead them out of jail. He promised, indeed, to do this, but failing in this promise they in a rage killed the European jailor. All of the men have been committed for trial; but the unavoidable delay in retributive proceedings has created a bad effect, and until the murderers are hanged, the native population and many Europeans do not feel safe. The prompt action of the police and the Volunteers, no doubt, stopped the outbreak just in time. The convicts were then headed by the notorious dacoit, Minlaung, who is an under-trial prisoner. The name of the jailor killed is Nelson. He was hustled into an inner enclosure, and the door was locked after him. The news spread like wild-fire. Every able-bodied citizen was soon on the spot armed with rifle or revolver; but the prisoners had entirely taken charge of the jail, and there was no getting at them. Three prisoners suddenly surrendered by leaping over the wall. They barely escaped being shot. One of them was sent back to tell the rest that if they would surrender and come in batches of ten, they would escape being fired at. They accepted the proposal. The Superintendent of Police then went into the enclosure with some policemen, and secured Minlaung and his father. It was found that Mr. Nelson had been murdered in cold blood, his head having been battered in with workshop tools, after he had been tied up with coir yarn.

THE Midland Company are trying the experiment of warming their carriages by means of hot water from the boiler of the locomotive; the arrangement being in operation upon their express trains leaving St. Pancras for Nottingham, Sheffield, Leeds, and Bradford at 5-40 p. m., and Bradford for London (St. Pancras) at 10-5 a. m. The contrivance is a simple one, and so far seems to have met with success. The pipes pass through each of the compartments in the train; the driver has control of the apparatus and so regulates the process as to produce the required heat, and the pipes when not in use, are emptied, thus preventing their freezing in severe weather.

THE prevalence of the influenza epidemic in England has had a notable effect upon the wine and spirit trade. The increase in the clearance of wine from bond during last month shows an advance of over 34,000 gallons as compared with the same month in 1890. The demand for brandy in the same period increased by 15,600 gallons. A similar demand for stimulants, though not so marked, was noted during the prevalence of the epidemic last year.

"THREE globe-trotteresses all at once!" is the recorded exclamation of a lady friend on joining the hands of Miss Marianne North with those of Miss Gordon Cumming and Mrs. Bishop—better known to readers of her travels as Miss Isabella Bird. The meeting is described in Miss North's "Recollections." Miss Gordon Cumming is depicted as having "a grand Scotch face and noble, honest manner, with a deep-toned voice and sweet smile." Mrs. Bishop, at whose house the meeting took place, is sketched as "a very solid and substantial little person, very decided and measured in her way of talking, as if she were reciting from one of her books." She was discovered by her visitor in a back drawing room seated in a big armchair with gold embroidered slippers and a footstool to show them on, a petticoat all over gold and silver Japanese embroidered wheels, and a ribbon and order across her shoulders given to her by the King of the Sandwich Islands. She was being interviewed "in Yankee fashion." The two "big ones" in this distinguished trio of lady travellers shortly retreated, leaving Miss Bird "unruffled and equal to the occasion." Miss North tells a story as told of the latter—though with more than a hint that it is apocryphal. One day some one asked her whether she would not like to go to New Guinea. To this, according to the legend, the lady replied, "Oh yes, but I am married now, and it is not the sort of place one can take a man to."

"AVOID Mont Blanc, unless you are a well-trained mountaineer," is the moral to be deduced from Mr. Charles Mathew's interesting paper in "The Alpine Journal." But unfortunately it appears to be the delight of every ambitious novice to climb or be hauled up this "monarch of mountains." As Mr. Mathews grimly puts it, "It is generally their first mountain; often their only one." They have seldom any joy in it; but familiarity breeds contempt on the part of their guides, and ordinary precautions are neglected. Mr. Mathews declares his conviction that there is no mountain in the whole Alps so dangerous as Mont Blanc in certain conditions of weather and of snow. Over thirty lives have been lost already on this mountain.

OPENING OF A DHARMASHALA AT DADUR.

ON Sunday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik presided over the ceremony connected with the opening at Dadur of a Hindu dharmashala, built by Messrs. Devakaram Nanji Desai and Thakar Dharamsi Purshotum, of Bombay. The building is situated between the Dadur stations of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways. In response to invitations issued, a large number of Hindu gentlemen from Bombay proceeded by rail and carriages to Dadur. Among those present were:—The Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Devakaram Nanji Desai, Thakar Dharamsi Purshotum, Shastri Runchodjee, Luckmidass Khimjee, Damodar Luckmidass Khimjee, Ghordhandas Khatav, Dharsey Oodewjee, Chabildass Lallubhoy, Kursondass Valabdass, Shastri Jayakrishna, &c. The proceedings commenced by Mr. Devakaram Nanji Desai, one of the founders of the dharmashala, describing how the idea of putting up a dharmashala was conceived and carried out by him in co-operation with his friend, Mr. Dharamsi Purshotum. The total cost of the building, including the price paid for land, was about Rs. 25,000. The Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, who was received very enthusiastically, after thanking Messrs. Devakaram and Dharamsi for the honour done him in asking him to declare the dharmasala open, said they had all heard the account given by Mr. Devakaram of the circumstances connected with the putting up of this dharmashala. It had been the speaker's pleasing duty during the past few weeks to join in gatherings, intended to celebrate the opening of health-resorts in and near Bombay for the use of the Hindu community. Mr. Varjeevandas Madhavdas took the lead in this description of charitable works by building at Sion at a cost of a lakh and fifty thousand rupees an *Arogyabhavan* (health-resort) and dedicating it to the use of the Hindus the other day. He was followed by the trustees of the late Mr. Keshavji Jadavji, a Hindu millionaire, who opened a health-resort on a well-chosen site at Malabar Point, not far from the Government House. That day they had met to witness the opening of a different work, but one of equal practical utility and convenience. The idea of putting up this dharmashala was conceived by the founders about three years ago. Mr. Devakaram owns a bungalow quite close to the Dadur station of the Baroda Railway. His colleague, Mr. Dharamsi, has a bungalow not far from the G. I. P. station at Dadur. As residents of Dadur they have been eye-witnesses of inconvenience, at times amounting to hardship, which passengers alighting from both railways are put to. Dadur, it must be remembered, is a junction station. The facilities which such a junction station affords bring to it daily a large number of passengers. The hours for the arrival and departure of mail-trains on both railways are so timed as to enable passengers coming from the south and going to Gujerat and the north of India or *vice-versa* to avail themselves of the required train by waiting for a short time, so as to dispense with a trip to Bombay, where travellers, especially Hindu travellers, find it inconvenient to stay. But these facilities are not without their drawbacks. It has been found that during their halt they have to shift themselves as best they can. But in the open space available for them between or about the two stations, they are without shelter and exposed successively to cold, heat, and rains. During a pilgrim year, such as the Sinhast, so great is the crowd of passengers collected from both the railways on the one hand, while so scant is the space available even for temporary accommodation for refreshment on the other that their hardship becomes truly pitiable. In ordinary times the numbers of passengers thus brought together is from 100 to 150. Having clearly felt the want of a rest-house and moved by pity, Messrs. Devakaram and Dharamsi determined to meet the want by putting up a dharmashala. They purchased the present site on which they had all met. Fortunately this site was admirably adapted for their purpose, being in the centre of the space between the two stations. At first their idea was to put up a shed with a roof over it, but at the special request of the people of Dadur, they consented to build a temple, and the handsome and substantial structure they now saw was the result. From Rs. 5,000, the original estimate, the cost had amounted to Rs. 25,000. Mr. Dharamsi had personally superintended the construction of the two front rooms. One of them will be taken up for the Dadur Library, the other for a Gujerati school, maintained by Mr. Dharamsi. In the interior of the dharmashala there are blocks for single persons, and for families. The convenience of the traveller seems to have been consulted in every way as regards the Vehar pipe, water-closets, cook-rooms, a well, and a small garden. This dharmashala alone would entitle the two benevolent founders to the gratitude of the Hindu travelling public, but both of them have been promoters of other charitable works. Mr. Dharamsi, besides maintaining at Dadur a charitable Gujerati school and a water-trough for dumb animals, maintains a Sanskrit school at Walkeshwar, has put up a dharmashala at Anand in Gujerat, another near Ghothara in Cutch, a third at Gokul, and a fourth at Mathura in Northern India. He has also built a public well and a water-trough for cattle in his native town of Porbunder. Mr. Devakaram has opened a free library and endowed a scholarship in the Anglo-Vernacular School at Porebunder, and built a dharmashala at Vadasar near Porebunder. He recently contributed Rs. 5,000 to the "Industrial Encouragement Fund," intended to give encouragement to members of his own caste for learning the industrial arts. An admirable trait in the character of these two worthy gentlemen was that these good deeds were done without noise and without fuss. A few hours ago Mr. Javerilal was informed that they shunned notoriety so much that they were unwilling to have a formal opening ceremony in connection with this dharmashala, and it was not until some of their nearest friends persuaded them of its need as otherwise the great Hindu travelling public over the Continent of India would scarcely know of the existence of such a rest-house that they consented. In short, they preferred to act on the principle that their left hand should not know what their right hand did, though as the poet says:—"The deeds themselves, though mute, spoke loud the doer." Messrs. Devakaram and Dharamsi were not very wealthy men, but they had the nobility of heart and a feeling for their fellowmen which even a millionaire might well envy. Their chief merit consisted in the fact that when they laid out what could be spared from their possessions of this world's goods they took care to satisfy their minds that their money was spent on a worthy object, namely, in alleviating the sufferings of their fellow-brethren. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Mr. Javerilal hoped that other Hindu gentlemen would follow their examples and concluded by declaring the dharmashala open. (Loud cheers and applause.)

Mr. Jayakrishna Shastri proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, which was carried by acclamation. The proceedings then terminated followed by a "Harikirtan." Several eminent Shastris were present, who also discussed and solved the religious questions put to them by Mr. Devakaram Desai.

THE ROVERS' FOOTBALL CLUB.

THE annual general meeting of the Rovers' Football Club was held at the Apollo Bunder Rooms (W. B. Green and Company) on Monday evening, with Mr. J. T. Boyd, president of the club, in the chair. After the reading and adoption of the treasurer's and secretary's report the following were the office-bearers elected for the ensuing year:—Mr. J. T. Boyd, president; Messrs. A. R. King and H. G. Hyde, vice-presidents; Mr. C. Brown, captain; Mr. T. G. D. Derry, vice-captain; Mr. W. G. Nicoll, treasurer; and Mr. A. Brown, secretary. Messrs A. R. Sharp, G. W. Claridge, and T. L. Roberts were declared members of the committee. From the report of the secretary dealing with the success of last year's matches it was gratifying to see that out of the six challenge matches the Rovers played during the season five were pulled off and one was drawn. Their team, however, met a reverse of arms in the Cup Competition, where they were defeated by the Minden Rovers from Poona, and although they maintained a splendid defence they were compelled to retire, vanquished by three goals to love. The resolution that the hearty thanks of the Rovers' Football Club be accorded to those who had subscribed to the fund for providing a cup for the generous manner in which they had contributed was unanimously passed. The customary compliment to the chairman closed the proceedings.

THE total number of deaths in Calcutta registered during the week ending 27th February was 261 against 317 and 252 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 91. There were 29 deaths from cholera, against 19 and 12 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 20. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. There were 6 deaths from tetanus against 7 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 96 and 23 respectively, against 127 and 31 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 29·1 per mille per annum, against 29·0, the mean of the last five years.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY.

THE tenth annual general meeting of the proprietors of the company was held on Monday afternoon at the registered office, in Elphinstone Circle, under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, chairman of the board of directors, when the directors' report and the audited accounts, embracing the operations carried on during the year ending 31st December, 1891, were, at the suggestion of the chairman, taken as read.

The report announced that after having written off Rs. 1,536-4-6 on account of the balance which remained unadjusted in relation to the preliminary expenses, and also after adopting a similar course in respect of Rs. 1,117-13-1 for depreciation of stores on hand, the balance to the credit of the profit and loss account showed the nett remainder to be Rs. 45,708-8-5, inclusive of the Rs. 3,206-0-2 brought forward from the preceding year, as the opening balance of the year under report. Out of that credit-balance a dividend of one rupee per share was proposed to be declared, which would absorb Rs. 33,575; Rs. 5,000 each would be placed to the reserve and depreciation funds, respectively; and the remaining Rs. 2,133-8-5 would be carried forward to the current year's account. After stating that the business of the year 1891 had made very satisfactory progress, the report stated that during the year 66 new subscribers were connected, which yielded a revenue of Rs. 11,700 and that there was 506 lines at work in Bombay and Kurrachee with a total gross revenue of Rs. 90,964. The directors expressed much regret at the death of a former colleague, Mr. Rughunath N. Khote, who had been a member of the board since the foundation of the Company. Mr. Khote had been also chairman for several years, during which time his large business experience had rendered his advice of the greatest value to the company.

In moving the adoption of the report, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram said the salient points which the directors were desirous of bringing to the notice of the shareholders had already been set out and treated of in the report; however, he wanted to add to those one more, which was the bright prospect of an increase of business during the current year. He would not, he said, be justified in disclosing the particulars at that time of the year; but he should like to read to the shareholders a few of the features of the expected increase, which the secretary, Mr. H. Blackwell, had embodied in a statement specially prepared for the information of the shareholders.

The statement showed that the number of "calls" at the "exchanges" had materially increased in number, as compared with the figures of the corresponding period in the preceding year; that certain old plant at Kalbadevie had been replaced by new; and that an important extension had been constructed between the Cumballa and Malabar Hills through the Gibbs Road, which practically meant "a lessening of distance" to about three-quaters of a mile.

Mr. Cursetjee Dinsha Khumbatta wanted to know whether a further reduction was practicable in the "royalty" annually paid to Government.

The Chairman replied that it was not; as he believed that with the reduction from the previous ten per cent. to the present 5 per cent. the finality was reached. The five per cent. was the rate paid by all other concerns of a similar description.

The report was then passed; and a dividend of a rupee per share declared payable to the shareholders. The appointment of Mr. P. Benn, in the place of Mr. R. H. Baker, provisionally made by the board of directors, was confirmed; and the two retiring directors re-elected, two auditors being appointed at a remuneration of Rs. 100 each.

At the close of the above an extraordinary general meeting was held. The business before the meeting consisted in effecting several emendations, alterations, and additions in about 28 sections of the Company's articles of association, which was rendered necessary by the failure of Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Company, the late secretaries and agents. The changes were introduced, according to the chairman, after careful discussions between the directors, consultations with the Company's solicitors, and after communications and negociations conducted with the corresponding firm in England of the late secretaries.

Mr. Cursetji Khumbatta inquired what guarantee existed for the increase of business expected from the change of the management of the Company taken away from a respectable and responsible firm, and entrusted to the care of an individual secretary without offering to the latter any adequate inducement to work for the extension.

The Chairman quoted facts and figures in substantiation of the course the directors had taken after long reflection. He said that, while the impetus given to the Company's business by the exertions of the secretary was very nearly without precedent in their affairs, the savings effected owing to the nomination of that gentleman to the management came to over Rs. 2,000 as compared with the remuneration paid to the late secretaries.

A shareholder remarked that with all those exceptional advantages during the year he regretted to find the dividend no better than that given in the previous year.

The chairman stated that the good and practical use the earnings had been put to by the directors should not be lost sight of by the shareholders. The plan the directors had followed made the Company to a certain extent independent in cases in which money was wanted, and from what information the chairman was in possession of it would be wanted, and very soon too, for the profitable extension of its business.

Mr. Eknath R. Khote strongly objected to the alteration intended to be made under article 119 reducing to three the ten years allowed for the claiming of dividends due, and the subsequent forfeiture of the share certificates on that and other grounds. Mr. Khote opined that it would entail hardships on people owning the shares who were not conversant with the legal provisions, and who were also resident at places far out of Bombay. Mr. Khote expressed himself in favour of the retention of the old provision of ten years; or in case the new one of three years was resolved to be acted upon, to the giving of some satisfactory intimation of the extreme course proposed to be followed by means of advertisements in the newspapers, &c. Mr. Khote also objected to the change intended in article 86, which constituted two directors into a quorum of the board; and said that the larger their number the greater the safe-guarding of the company's interests.

The Chairman pointed out that both the alterations were recommended by the directors under the best legal advice. Although by some oversight or other the forfeiture limit extended in the previous regulations to ten years it was cardinally in opposition to the statute of limitation, which unmistakably cut down the period to three years. As to the second point two directors constituting a quorum, the chairman remarked that the powers conferred by the articles would be exercised in certain specified cases only so as to prevent the business of the company coming to a dead-lock. For instance, when only two directors remained out of the appointed number those two could legally make the provisional nomination of a third which they were quite powerless to do under existing circumstances.

The alterations, additions and emendations which had been included in one resolution were then passed unanimously, the chairman notifying that another meeting would be called at an early date for the purpose of confirming the resolutions as required by the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act.

The usual compliment having been accorded the chairman, the proceedings terminated.

THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.

THE following is the copy of a telegram from the Collector of Dharwar under form 14 of the Famine Relief Code for the week ending 27th February, 1892:—

"Jowari 33 pounds per rupee, being the average of the affected talukas. Weekly muster on four extra Local Board Works under Civil Agency in Navalgund, 4,510 and expenditure Rs. 504. Weekly muster on four extra Local Board Works under Professional Agency in Navalgund, 5,273 and expenditure, Rs. 555. No children and no poor-house or village relief. No rain. No cholera. Grain supply ample.

BIGAPUR.

The telegram from the Collector of Bijapur, under form 14 of the Famine Relief Code for the week ending 5th March, says:—

"Jewari 34-3-32 and bajri 31 lbs. per rupee on average. Three Professional Agency Works ready in Bijapur, Bagevadi, and Badami talukas. 17 adults and 14 children employed on Kerur-Katgeri Road. Expenditure on three works during week Rs. 138. No gratuitous relief. Grain supply sufficient. Public health generally good; influenza however appearing.

"I AM happy to state," writes a Berlin correspondent of a home paper, "that Mark Twain is getting on well, as may be seen from the following message I received from him this evening in reply to an inquiry:—'My dear Sir,—I am not yet allowed see visitors, or talk, but am improving steadily, and may expect to be up and about in the course of a week or ten days.—Truly yours, S. L. CLEMENS." Mark Twain had some time ago an attack of influenza, but recovered. Now he has been suffering from inflammation of the lungs and throat which makes it impossible for him to speak, while every movement causes pain. His wife watches day and night by his bedside, and his daughters have their hands full in answering the numerous letters and personal inquiries as to his state. The physicians ascribe the throat affection to over exertion. This willing and amiable humorist just before his illness gave three lectures for the benefit of the American church societies in Berlin and Dresden, and this proved too great a tax upon his strength."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—March 4.

Hunt, Capt, Bo, 2nd York L I, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Blomfield, Major, Bo, 2nd Lanc Fus, on duty, from Poona.

MARCH 6.

Moss, Major, Bo, 1st Worcester Regt, on duty, from Poona.

MARCH 7.

Grierson, Col, Bo, I S C, on furlough, from Allahabad.
Feltham, Surg-Maj, Ms, Md Staff, on leave, from Bellary.

MARCH 8.

Pallin, Vety Capt, Beng, A V D, on leave, from Lucknow.
Leslie, Capt, 2nd Bo I, on leave, from Quetta.
Fowell, Major, Beng, R A, on leave, from Bareilly.
Lean, Capt, Beng, R Scots Fus, on leave, from Ferozpore.
Crooke, Surg-Capt, Beng, Med Staff, on leave, from Ferozpore.
Brake, Lt, Beng, R A, on leave, from Ferozproe.
Masters, Capt, Beng, I S C, on leave, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 4.

Cookson, Capt, Bo, R A, off leave, to Agra.

MARCH 5.

Chitty, Lt, 5th Bo, L I, on furlough, to England.

MARCH 7.

Macbay, Major, 26th Bo I, on leave, to Neemuch.

MARCH 8.

Plade, Lt-Col, 1st Bo Grenadiers, on leave, to Baroda.
Carew, Capt, Bo, 7th Hussars, on leave, to Mhow.
Moss, Major, Bo, 1st Worcester Regt, on duty, to Poona.
Blomfield, Major, Bo, 2nd Lanc Fus, on duty, to Poona.
Even, Capt, Bo, 3rd Beloochis, on leave, to Kirkee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 9th March, 1892.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday, the 12th instant, at 5 p.m., at the Town Hall. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road, and Girgaum at 4 p.m., and those met on the way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors and producing their Tram Tickets. As this will probably be the last ordinary drill parade of the season, the Commanding Officer requests that all who possibly can will attend.

2. On Saturday, the 19th instant, the Regiment will take part in a Brigade parade, preparatory to the review which will probably be held during the stay of H. E. the Viceroy in Bombay.

3. The annual Inspection of the Regiment will take place on the afternoon of Saturday, the 26th instant.

4. There will be Company drill for the Proficiency Class at Head-Quarters to-day, the 9th instant, at 6 p.m. All candidates are requested to attend. Plain clothes, rifles and side arms.

5. There will be drill for "A" Company behind the Town Hall, at 5-30 this evening.

6. There will be drill for "D" Company behind the Telegraph Quarters, Fort, on Fridays, at 5-30 p.m., until further orders.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The Corps will go into Camp early on Saturday, the 12th instant, and members are asked to parade at the Bandora Station at 7 a.m. Carbines, putties and military saddlery to be worn.

2. Mr. Duncan Ross has permission to use the Riding School on Friday, the 10th instant, from 7 to 8 a.m. for a mounted combat, and members of the Corps are to be admitted to the exhibition without payment.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major
and Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 9th March, 1892.

1. The proficiency class will meet at the Fort Head-quarters on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at 6 p.m., and at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters on the same days at 8-45 p.m.

2. There will be gun drill at the Fort Head-quarters at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesdays, and at 7 a.m. on Thursdays. Those who have not completed their drills are requested to attend.

3. There will be class firing at Coorla to-morrow and Friday—Train leaves the Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time), and Byculla ten minutes later.

4. There will be Battalion drill for the members of both companies on the Oval, opposite the Secretariat, on Saturday, the 12th instant, at 5 p.m. in preparation for the Review of all the Volunteer Corps in the garrison by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 2nd April. All members are requested to attend—Dress:—Drill order, with arms.

By order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting. Adjt., B. V. A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, March 5.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Police.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment as Asst Commandants in the Upper Burma Mily Police;—Lieut H R Wallis, I S C, 34th Pioneers; Lieut H E Hitchins, Ind S C, 1st Bengal Infy. Lieut F R Nethersole, Ind S C, 17th Beng Inf; Capt A M Lloyd, Ind S C, 24th Mad Inf.; Lieut A W Newbold, Ind S C, 22nd Mad Inf.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Govr-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr J Caiopoulos as Actg Vice-Consul for Greece at Rangoon during the absence of Mr C Caiopoulos.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Leave and Appointments.—The services of Major B Scott, C I E, R E, Officiating Mint Master, Calcutta, are replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Staff Corps.—Second-Lieut W F C Tayler, East Surrey Regt, Offg Squad Officer, 1st Punj Cav, Punj Frontier Force, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Ind S C, from the 24th July, 1890, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.

Second-Lieut Tayler will rank as Lieut in the Ind S C from the above date subject to H M's approval.

Furlough and Leave.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—Col H B Sanderson, Ind S C, Judge Advocate-Genl in India, (p a) for nine months Lieut-Col J E Sandeman, Ind S C, Dep Supdt, 1st grade, Survey of India, (p a) for 6 months. Capt W L Boswell, Ind S C, Wing Officer, 33rd (Punjab) Regt of Beng Infy., (p a) for one year. Capt H S G Hall, Ind S C, Depy Asst Comy-Genl, 1st class, (p a) for one year. Capt E Townshed Rl Engrs, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, Mil W Dept, (p a) for one year. Lieut E W Richards, Ind S C, Depy Asst Comy-Genl 2nd class, (p a) for one year.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Col F W Macmullen, Genl List Cavy' Comdt, 13th (Duke of Connaught's) Regt of Beng Lancers, for one year. Col J Cook, Ind S C, Comdt, 36th (Sikh) Regt of Beng Infy, for seven months. Lieut C S Eastmead, Ind S C, Wing Officer, 2nd Batn, 3rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regt, for one year. Lieut D S Buist, Ind S C Squad Officer, 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, for one year.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer is granted furlough out of India:—First grade Apothecary J Prentie, Civil Surg, Bhandara, Central Provinces, (p. a) for one year.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs—Condtr K R Cameron, Supervisor, Mily W Dept, for one year.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secy of State for India:—Col R P Nisbet, C I E, Ind S C, Resident, 2nd class, Resident, Kashmir, (p. a.) till 24th. Surgn-Capt J C Lamont, (m. c.) for six months.

Promotions—The following promotions are made subject to H M's approval:—

Staff Corps—Majors to be Lieut. Col., 2nd March, 1892—L. T. Bishop, T. M. Jenkins.

Lieuts, to be Capts.—19th Feb, 1892.—S. G. Radcliff, C. A. Brown, R. F. R. Formby, A. S. Rhoke, H. W. Lowry, W. M. Dawes, and E. M. Reed.

Colonel's Allowance.—Col. J. M. Boyd, Ind St. Corps, is admitted to the Colonel allowance.

Ordnance Department.—Bengal.—Sub-Conducter T. Wilson, Overseer, Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Dum-Dum, to be Condr, seconded; Sub-Condr W Davis to be Condr, vice Condr J N Waugh transferred to the pension establishment, Condr E White Millman, Gunpowder Factory, Ishapore, to be Depy Asst Comy, seconded and to have the honorary rank of Lieut, subject to H M's approval; Condtr T Reynolds, Overseer, Gunpowder Factory, Ishapore, to be Depy Asst Comy, seconded, and to have the honorary rank of Lieut subject to H M's approval; Condr R S Wildey Millman, Gunpowder Factory, Ishapore, seconded, to be Depy Asst Comy, and to have the honorary rank of Lieut, subject to H M's approval, vice Hony Lieut and Depy Asst Comy James J Rackstraw, deceased, Sub-Condr P Murphy, to be Condr from the 27th Jan 1892 vice Condr F G Gill transferred to the pension establishment; Hon Lieut J H Smith, Asst Comy to be Depy Comy, and to have the honorary rank of Capt, subject to H M's approval; Hon Lieut S Smith, Asst Comy (supernumerary) to be absorbed; Hon. Lieut Cuerdon, Depy Asst Comy, to be Asst Comy (supernumerary); Condr W Scott, Head Overseer, Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Dum-Dum, to be Depy Asst Comy, seconded, and to have the honorary rank of Lieut. subject to H M's approval; Condr T Hindle to be Depy Asst Comy, and to have the honorary rank of Lieut, subject to H M's approval; Sub-Cond V Phillips, Asst Timber Store-keeper, Gun-Carriage Factory, Fatehgarh, to be Condr, seconded; Sub-Condr C Lambert, to be Condr, vice Hony Capt J Burns, Depy Comy, transferred to the pension establishment.

The undermentioned Sub-Condrs on probation are confirmed in their present grade:—J W Turner, Asst Overseer, Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Dum-Dum, seconded. E Pipe, Asst Overseer, Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Dum-Dum, seconded; J R P Evans, and G E Chapman.

Retirements.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service, subject to H M's approval.—Col G W Willock, Genl List, Cavy, Comt, 3rd Regt of Beng Cavy. Lieut Col R J H Wyllie, Ind Staff Corps, Asst Comy Genl, 2nd class Col C E D Branson, Gen List, Infy (Commandant) 17th (The Royal Purbiya) Regt of Beng Infy.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Appointments.—Agra Vol R C—Mr E T Lloyd to be Major vice Court, resigned. Seebpore Col Vol R C—Mr A Macdonell to be Second-Lieut, vice Kuebler, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Promotions.—3rd Punjab (N-W Railway) Volr R C—Lieut W Price to be Capt vice Wishart, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Resignations.—Cent Ben Light Horse—Lieut J O'B Seales resigns his commission. East I Ry Vol R C—Lieut N A I Gibb resigns his commission. Agra Vol R C—Major F W Court resigns his commission.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Appointments.—Major F T N Spratt, Rl Engrs, is absorbed into the strength of the Engr Establishment of the Mil W Dept as an Ex Engr, 1st grade. Capt J A Tanner, R Engrs, is appointed to the Mily W Dept, as an Ex Engr, 3rd grade, permanent. Capt F E G Bond, Rl Engr, is appointed to the Mily W Dept, as an Asst Engr, 1st grade, permanent.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Retirements—Mr W Barrett, Chief Engr, Rl Ind Marine, is transferred to the retired list.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr C W Odling, Suptdg Engr, 1st class, temporary rank, Bengal, is promoted to Chief Engr, 3rd class, and appointed Chief Engr for Irrigation in Bengal.

Mr W A Inglis, Ex Engr, 1st grade, and Offg Suptdg Engr, Beng, is temporarily promoted to the rank of Suptdg Engr, 3rd class.

Mr R C F Volkers, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of P W Accounts, Bombay, is granted leave on medical certificate out of India for one year, under Article 369, Civil Service Regulations.

The services of the undermentioned officers are transferred from the Establishment under the Government of Madras to that under the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment on Railways:—Mr T W Grant, Ex Engr, 2nd grade; Mr J W Parry, Ex Engr, 4th grade, sub pro tem; Mr E Verrieres, Asst Engr, 3rd grade.

The services of Mr E W Allum, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, State Railways, which were lent to the South Ind Ry. Co, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment on Railways.

Mr R T Mallet, Chief Eng, 2nd class, State Railways, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, under Article 720 of the Civil Service Regulations, from the forenoon of the 7th March, 1892.

SHOCKING AFFAIR AT CANNES.

ON the night of Feb. 17, a sensational affair took place at the Hotel Splendide, Cannes. Suspicious of his wife's conduct for some time, Mr. E. Parker Deacon, a very rich and well-known American and member of a Paris banking firm, returned to the hotel where he has been staying for the winter. During the night, hearing noise in his wife's room, he got the secretary of the hotel to accompany him, and proceeded thither. He there found his wife with M. Emile Abeille, from Paris, supposed to be connected with the French Diplomatic Service. Mr. Deacon at once drew a revolver, and fired three shots, wounding Abeille, who died next day. Mr. Deacon was immediately arrested, and a secret inquiry has already been opened. It is reported that Mr. Deacon tried to reach his wife with the intention of shooting her, but the occupants of the adjoining rooms rushed out and seized him. The sad affair causes the more sensation as Mr. Deacon and his wife are great favourites with the highest society on the Riviera. Mrs. Deacon remains at the hotel with her four young children.

The hotel was the centre of considerable attraction, and many people visited the place from morbid curiosity; but in no case were visitors permitted to enter the room in which the tragedy took place. The *juge d'instruction* was occupied for over a couple of hours at the hotel in conducting a searching inquiry in the circumstances. The opinion is very general that the trial of the accused will be little more than a matter of form, ending with his complete acquittal on the ground of justifiable homicide. Mrs. Deacon, who is about thirty years of age and very pretty, preserves the greatest calmness, and continues at the hotel. Mr. Deacon is about forty years of age, and the dead man was about the same age, and a bachelor. Mr. Deacon and his wife are the only two living witnesses as to what took place. Mrs. Deacon maintains a very natural reticence in regard to important details. The inquiry was actually conducted in the room in which the victim met his death, and none but officials and those immediately concerned were allowed to be present. The inquiry will be continued, and when completed Mr. Deacon will probably be liberated on bail, pending his trial at the next Nice assizes.

A New York telegram says:—Mr. Deacon is the son of Commodore Deacon and Mrs. Deacon is the daughter of the late Admiral Baldwin, U.S.A.

Telegraphing from Paris, Reuter says that the mother of M. Abeille has started for Cannes to bring back to Paris the body of her son.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

THE report of the majority of the Coinage Committee of the House of Representatives recommending the adoption of Mr. Blaine's Free Coinage Bill provides for the conversion of all gold, silver, or notes into coin, or notes redeemable in coin, thus removing all legal distinctions between the two metals. The report recommends that no further issue of gold or silver notes be made, but that bi-metallic notes payable in either coin at the pleasure of the Government be issued. The report continues:—When the utter inconsistencies and fallacies of all other objections to free coinage are shown, we are confronted with the ultimatum that our gold will flee from the country at once, contracting our currency to the amount of 686,000,000 dols. Official reports show that the total amount of gold in the Treasury and banks is 375,000,000 dols. Of this amount, we have a trustworthy record as being in this country, but the remainder of the estimate of 686,000,000 dols. is mere guess-work. Of all the objections urged against free coinage, this, in the opinion of the committee, is the only one that deserves serious consideration. With regard to the export of gold, the report says:—To take 600,000,000 dols. of gold out of our circulation immediately, and before the vacuum could be supplied by free coinage, would necessarily lower prices to such an extent that gold would buy more commodities than now, and consequently gold investments here would be more remunerative than now. This fact alone would cause gold to be imported instead of exported. The report proceeds to discuss the relation of the silver question to India for the purpose of showing that silver demonetisation operates as a bonus on Indian exports to the disadvantage of the United States, and attributes the low price of cotton to the low price of silver. The committee estimates that the effect of free coinage would be to increase the price of farm products by at least 15 per cent., and concludes by declaring that purchases of bullion will not bring about the parity of silver and gold, and hence are not what is required.

Mr. Bland's Free Silver Coinage Bill was reported from the Coinage Committee to the House on Feb. 15, its advocates trying to get the Committee on Rules to fix a day for its consideration. It is considered, however, in the highest degree improbable that this or any similar bill can pass into law.

The Reichstag on Feb. 12 passed the third reading of the bill authorising the withdrawal of the Austrian vereinsthaler from circulation in Germany. Replying to the apprehension expressed by Deputy Leuschner that the sale of so large a quantity of silver might cause a fall in the price of the metal, Baron von Maltzahn, Secretary of the Treasury, stated that the sale would not be commenced until Austria had taken over her due proportion of the thalers. The Minister added that the bill did not prejudicially affect the selection of a favourable moment for the disposal of the German stocks of silver.

THE RIVAL ORIENTAL CONGRESSES.

DR. ROBERT CUST writes to the *Athenæum*:—This day's post has brought to me a circular in the Spanish language, dated February 6th, 1892, announcing that the Spanish Government, being aware of the hopeless dissension existing among the Oriental scholars of Europe, has withdrawn from its intention of holding an International Oriental Congress this year at Madrid, and that the committee of organization is dissolved.

It is to be hoped that the English committee will withdraw also, and allow a year or two to elapse with a view of cooling animosities and removing prejudices. The world will then be spared the contemplation of the absurdity and scandal of a British Oriental Congress got up in 1891 by a Hungarian scholar, and another, bitterly hostile to the preceding, in 1892 presided over by a German scholar. It is a fact, of which I have personal knowledge, that one at least of the French scholars who joined the Congress of 1891 under the Hungarian scholar did so from motives of aversion to the German scholar proposed for 1892. Are there no noblemen or scholars in Great Britain who will undertake to preside over a British Congress; Of the first class, the names of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and the Earl of Northbrook suggest themselves. Of the latter, Sir William Muir, of Edinburgh; Sir Monier Monier-Williams, of Oxford; Prof. Robertson Smith, of Cambridge; Sir Alfred Lyall, of the India Office; Mr. Stuart Poole, of the British Museum, would be acceptable, and represent the indigenous scholarship of this great country. Is Great Britain to be represented in a great international arena by exiles from foreign countries?

THE HEALTH OF PRINCE GEORGE OF WALES.

IN contradiction of certain rumours about the health of Prince George, the *British Medical Journal* says, the death of his elder brother, to whom he was greatly attached, coming as it did before Prince George had fully recovered from the prostration produced by his attack of typhoid fever, profoundly agitated him, and his anxiety was increased by the realization of the complete change in his future career, and the greatly increased responsibility which would be thrown upon him by this untoward event. He was greatly benefited by his visit to Osborne and is now improving in health daily. On this subject the *Telegraph* is able to say that the reports to the effect that Prince George of Wales was suffering from insomnia have been exaggerated. While at Sandringham his Royal Highness was unwell and did suffer for a few nights from sleeplessness, but his stay at Eastbourne has been attended with complete recovery in this respect.

"MY statement that a high State official had been sent to the Duke of Cumberland to negotiate with him upon the subject of the Guelph funds," writes a Berlin correspondent, "is now confirmed. It is moreover stated that efforts will be made to persuade the Duke to declare his renunciation of Hanover, and to take over the reins of government at Brunswick. The latter statement sounds somewhat improbable, however, as the Duke has repeatedly rejected such a proposal, and is known for his obstinacy on this point."

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MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

It is most fortunate for us, as a nation, that our big commercial houses do not follow the example of public departments in the conduct of their business, says the "Army and Navy Gazette." We need only quote the case of the monthly "Army List" as an example of how this is carried out in the War Office, Pall Mall. The "Army List" is supposed to appear on the 8th of each month—i.e., it takes eight days, presumably, to correct up to date. As a matter of fact, it rarely gets into the hands of the public, even in London, until the 10th of the month. But what would be the fate of any commercial house which managed (?) its affairs in a similar way? The Court of Bankruptcy would doubtless have something to say when passing judgment on its insolvency and the causes which had produced it. But as it is only the British Army, which is affected, it does not matter much, it seems. If the "Army and Navy Gazette" on a Saturday morning is published half an hour late, its Business Manager is the recipient later on of indignant protests from the whole "trade." Calling at the shop of a well-known West-end news-agent last Tuesday, and asking for the February "Army List," we received the following suggestive reply: "It will not be out until to-morrow. You see it is a War Office publication, and they never do anything but muddle business there. We always expect "Army Lists" and similar things when we get them, not before." As the affairs of the War Office may possibly be made a subject of discussion during the session just opened, it may be interesting to Mr. Stanhope to know what the estimate is of the business qualities of the department over which he presides among those engaged in the work of circulating public opinion.

In the "Historique du 75th Regiment l'Infanterie" published by the exemplary Librairie Charles Lavauzelle, there are some statements made by the editor, Colonel Pedoya, in connection with the expedition of Abercromby to Egypt in 1801 which are quite new to English readers. For instance, it is averred that as the English landed at Aboukir the 61st charged the right of the line with the bayonet and drove the enemy back into their boats; and not only that, but "the French Grenadiers entered the boats in pursuit of the English and took twelve of the flotilla!" The broachure also states that a "corps d'élite" of Swiss and Irish charged and overthrew the 75th Regiment; but where they came from, cannot be easily determined. In such works as "Marbot's Memoirs" and regimental histories, it is very rare indeed to find mention made of any success of the "the English" pure and simple. Irish, Germans, Portuguese, Spaniards, &c., &c., are introduced ad libitum in the accomplishment of feats of arms, which our historians have hitherto claimed as purely British. Prince Blucher de Wahlstadt said, some years ago, when he was visiting Apsley House: "It is quite time that the English got rid of the absurd idea that they won the battle of Waterloo. It has been quite exploded in the minds of serious military students!" And still, we think, the English had a good deal to do with the winning of that battle.

"Discipline, discipline, discipline!" is the cry of Sir George Higginson in the "New Review"—that discipline which is the outcome of national self-restraint, and for which "brilliant leadership and doughty deeds are but feeble substitutes." Such discipline the General has in view as that imparted by Wellington to the "rabble" which formed his raw material in the Peninsula. He implores the English people to pause before the priceless veteran is replaced by lads who air their childish grievances, even from the earliest days of their enlistment, and to whom the name and number of their regiment suggest no pride. He even goes so far as to say that to compare the wages of the labourer with the pay of our soldiers is unwise and unpolitic, although it is the pith of the report of the Inspector-General of Recruiting. Rather, he would have the recruiting officer awake the spirit of adventure by "recounting the glorious history of the old regiment, the stirring tales of actions recorded on the colours, and the prowess of individual soldiers before the enemy." As an instance of the discipline he advocates, Sir George speaks of the battalion of the Guards in which he served, when it embarked for the Crimea, 1,000 strong, not one man having had less than seven years' service: "Verily was our discipline upon its trial, and well did we sustain it."

Russia has now three regiments of field-mortar artillery for high-angle fire, each of four batteries, the first two formed in 1889, and the third at the end of 1890. These have severally on a peace-footing 25 officers, 741 men, and 292 horses, the men being increased in war-time to 971, and the horses to 722; and each battery has 6 mortars, drawn severally by 6 horses, and 6 one-horse munition carts, these last being largely augmented on a war-footing. The mortar itself has a calibre of 6 inches, is of steel, and weighs a little more than 9 cwt. Its mount resembles that of the field-gun, and the mortar, like the field-gun, is attached to a limber, which carries 12 projectiles and 18 cartridges. With the maximum charge of 3·8 lb. of powder, the range is 3,500 yards, and the initial velocity 770 feet. The projectile is a bursting shell, or a sharpnel, containing 610 balls. When the mortar is brought into action it is not removed from the wheels, the shock of the recoil being transmitted to the axletree by two columns composed each of 4 India-rubber discs separated from one another by metal-rings. The axletree is supported in turn by two columns in the form of truncated cones, which—held up by chains when the mortar is under draught—are lowered, and rest firmly upon the ground when it is brought into action. These particulars have recently been given by the "Rasvedchik."

This month's number of "Macmillan's Magazine" contains a paper, entitled "Our Military Unreadiness," written from the point of view of the regimental officer. The writer asserts that "When once the fact has been fully grasped, that it is on the condition of the battalions at home that the efficiency of our Infantry all over the world directly depends, the terrible danger of allowing those battalions to remain in their present condition of unfitness for war becomes at once apparent. Bad as such a state of things undoubtedly is, there is at present a far more terrible fear lurking in the minds of many officers, and especially of regimental officers." The writer, himself a regimental officer, proves his points with great clearness, and then refers to the fact that "almost before the young soldier has learnt the names of his officers, he is shipped off to a hungry linked battalion in some foreign land. The company officers on their part make but little pretence of taking any interest in youths, who come to-day and are gone to-morrow." This state of affairs is contrasted with the sympathy between officers and men which prevails in the German army. "A regimental Officer" tells the honest truth, and draws attention to many palpable faults in our regimental organziation.

This being the tercentenary year of the battle of La Hogue, it is interesting to find in the "English Historical Review" an account, by a nameless eye-witness, of the operations from May 20 to May 24 1692, which has been discovered in a manuscript formerly belonging to the Sharpe family, of Little Honton, Bradford. The writer describes in quaint and picturesque language the getting under weigh of the allies on May 20, the pursuit of the French, and the burning of their ships in the Bay of La Hogue. This is how he records the final scene on May 24:—"This morning our ships and boats made an Assaulltt upon ye residue of ye ffrench men of war that was left, being Seven sayle, and Was very Hottly recd. by ye forces yt Lined ye Shore, however by ten of ye Clock in ye morning we sett them all on fire together with Seven sayle of Merchantt men, and once more we broughtt off and then stood outt of ye Bay, most of ye boatts Came off to Fleet outtt with ffrench Flags in their bowes and good plunder." Apparently by the same hand is a brief account of Rook's family.

From the reply, which Lord George Hamilton gave on Thursday (Feb. 18) to Mr. Noble, it would appear that the War Office does not see its way to retaining the services of the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers as a separate and distinct organisation connected with the military defence of the country. It is, therefore, the "Army and Navy Gazette" concludes, positively decided that this great maritime nation intend to do without naval volunteers for the present. This result is in any way most regretable, even if the hope of the First Lord is realised, and the individual members of the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers should offer their services to the various corps of Submarine Mining Volunteers. Submarine mines can never play the part in any segment of shore and harbour defence that torpedo and gunboats will, and the day may yet come when we shall be hard up for crews for these small craft. Then it will be that the nation will ask in surprise: Why were the Naval Volunteers abolished?

For 1892 the Russian Naval Budget reaches the sum of 47,882,233 roubles, being an increase of 2,991,961 roubles on that of 1891. This increase will be devoted chiefly to new constructions. Another great cruiser of the Rurick type (10,923 tons and 15,000 horse-power), will be put in hand at St. Petersburg in the spring, as well as, according to the "Debats," three battleships of 11,000 tons, several coast-defence vessels of 4,000 and 5,000 tons, and certain small cruisers. The armoured gunboats, Otvainy and Gremiastchy, will be launched at St. Petersburg on the breaking up of the ice. The great cruiser, Rurick, is to be launched in the autumn. She is not less than 426 feet 6 inches in length, is very heavily armed and strongly protected, is expected to steam at 8½ knots, and will make the passage from the Baltic to Vladivostok without recoaling.

The Earl of Glasgow, who is perhaps better known to naval officers as Captain David Boyle, R.N., has been appointed Governor of New Zealand in succession to the Earl of Onslow. The new Governor served in the Eurydice as a mate and acting lieutenant during the summer of 1854 in the operations against the Russians in the White Sea

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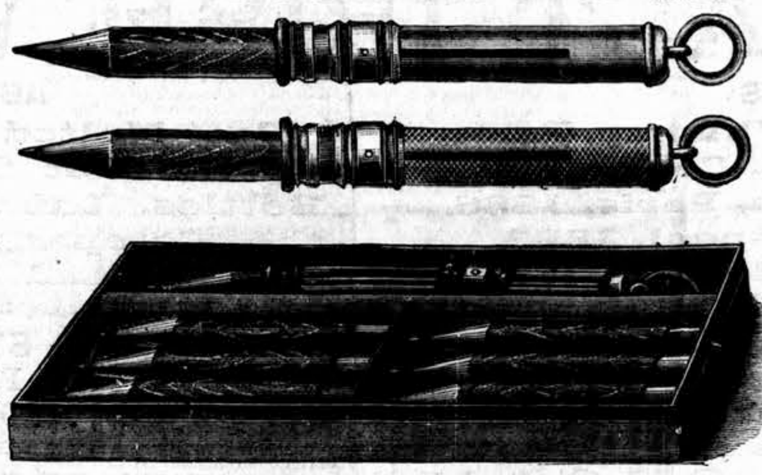

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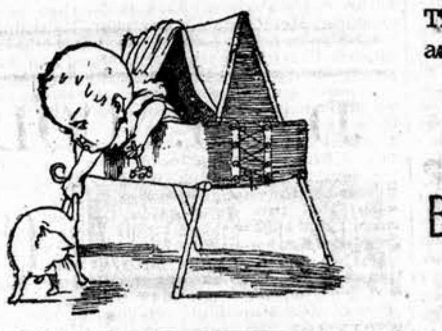

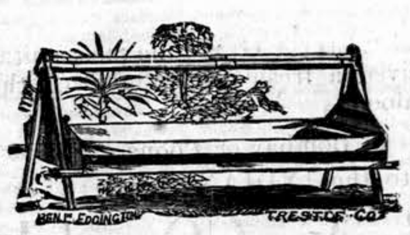

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PEPTONE WINE
TONIC, DIGESTIVE & NUTRITIVE

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE nourishes the Sick & Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts, which cannot nourrish the body if the digestive organs are defective.

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CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a Tonic stimulant and Restorative to the Aged, Delicate Females, Lymphatic subjects and children.

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INDIAN CIGARETTES

Asthmatic people who suffer from **Oppression** in breathing, stifling sensations, **Hoarseness**, and **Loss of voice, Nervous coughs, Laryngitis, Colds**, with **Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia, Catarrhal affections**, and **difficulty in Expectoration**, are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.

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A REFRESHING
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Constipation,	Liver complaints,
Sick headaches,	Dyspepsia,
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Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, billiouness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and is very useful in all infant disorders.

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Lactophosphate of Lime

HEALTH VIGOUR BONE MUSCLE

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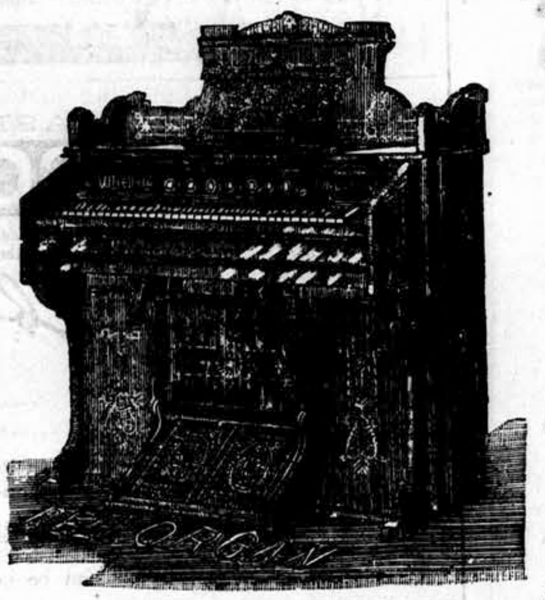

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With seven stops, Rs. 350.

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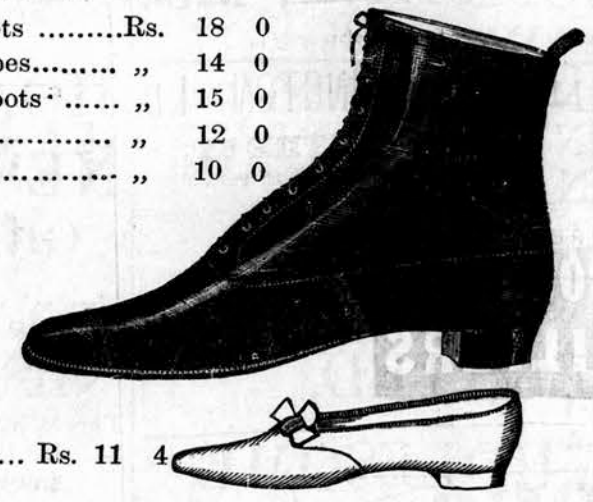

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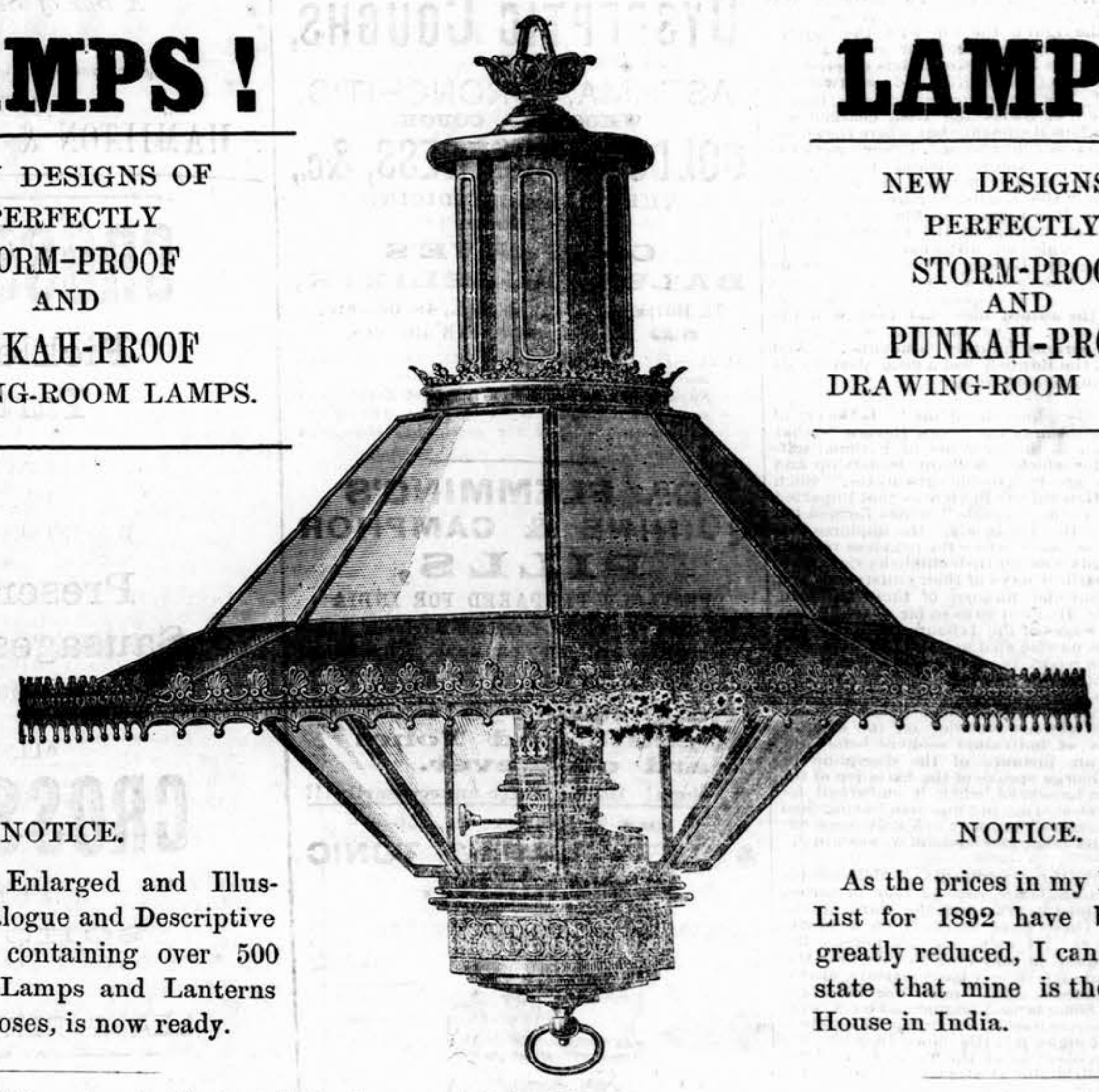

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